The Journal of the American Medical Association

Published Under the Auspices of the Board of Trustees

VOL. LXVIII, No. 26 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS JUNE 30, 1917

THE HOSPITAL OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE SYPHILITIC *

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DETROIT

In contrasting the hospital attitude of today with that of twenty-five or even ten years past, we are gratified to note the broadening attitude now extended the syphilitic everywhere. It has been only a short time since a known syphilitic was barred from hospital care and sent to the outpatient department for treatment which he received for symptoms only, and was then lost, the staff assuming no responsibility for further treatment or for the safety of the uninfected. Today, still increasing numbers of general hospitals not only admit to their special wards patients with all stages of syphilis for treatment and control, but are administering a far greater service in educating not only the syphilitic, but also the interns and nurses who administer to his care and treatment. A growing responsibility, then, confronts every general hospital toward the syphilitic, and on our shoulders rests the mission of driving home this responsibility. The teaching hospital which welcomes to its wards and its medical service the syphilitic is embracing the most gigantic opportunity in preventing and treating the most prevalent chronic disease in all communities.

In a recent survey of the Class A hospitals of this country, it was found that an overwhelming majority were closing their wards to all physicians not members of their staff. The advantages of such an action as this were considered a distinct advancement over the open wards, and in no instance was there any intention of returning to the old open hospital methods.

The hospital management which marks the success of the leading hospitals in this country is the management which advocates the closed or restricted medical service. The most successful hospital service for the syphilitic is the restricted general hospital with closed free wards and closed outpatient service. The advantage of this type of hospitalization is obvious.

More and more the hospital is becoming the center for scientific medical investigation and teaching. The inability of the medical man, as well as the surgeon, to conduct a complete medical examination in his office is now becoming more generally recognized. Grouping of medical specialists in a closed teaching hospital is without question a distinct advance in medical study and teaching. General hospitals with closed wards conduct closed outpatient clinics, and the treatment of all syphilis in all departments of the hospital should be under one department of syphilis and controlled by social service. The special service for the syphilitic must be equipped with the most modern laboratory facilities not only for determining an early diagnosis, but also to assist in the periodic treatment and teaching.

The medical service should be continuous and the responsibilities definitely placed on the chief of the service, with a selected corps of assistants. The service should first teach the intern staff of physicians who enter this department by selection, and few there are who are adapted to this work. They should be taught that no patient needs more human consideration from them than the suffering syphilitic, and there is no more appreciative class of patients and no more gratifying reward awaits them than that which is constantly coming from this unfortunate class when conscientiously treated. The true professional ministrations of the syphilographer in his daily rounds toward the syphilitic convey the most impressive teaching to the intern. The social service corps of nurses should also receive special instructions, so as to carry helpful knowledge and assistance to the syphilitic home rather than knowledge that is discouraging and detrimental. A course of special lectures and round table discussions with the social service staff of nurses is most helpful and advisable.

All syphilitics who enter the restricted wards or outpatient departments are recorded as syphilitics by the social service. This registration is made without objection on the part of the patient, because hospital records are considered private. Here, then, in the hospitalization of syphilitics we possess, next to the army and navy, the most accurate available records gathered in an unobjectionable manner. This registration will be of unequaled value in having on record the syphilitics of a community. The greatest difficulty in the hospital treatment of syphilis in the past was due to the inability of the hospital service to follow up and periodically treat the syphilitic. Here then, through the follow-up records of the social service department and clinics in which social service has been installed, we have the necessary data. Not only has attendance been enormously increased, but also the patient is voluntarily recorded and periodically notified when to return for further observation, laboratory checks and treatment. With this valuable service we are treating not only the symptoms of the disease but the disease itself and are preventing its transmission. When a syphilitic is registered under the social service department and that patient is a member of a family, we not only treat the one who presents himself, but we go into the family and determine the extent of the syphilis, and often the whole family is

* Chairman's address, read before the Section on Dermatology at the Sixty-Eighth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, New York, June, 1917.

found syphilitic. No hospital service can successfully treat syphilis without a well organized social service department.

Under this closed system these patients do not lose days of valuable hospital service because of inattention which comes through the shifting of responsibility. The syphilitics of a general hospital should all be in one department under the supervision of a group of specially trained men. This service should be wholly responsible for the absolute control and treatment of the syphilitics of that institution. When complications arise and the counsel of other specialists is necessary, cooperation is most essential. These specialists should examine and report to the head of the department recommendations for special treatment without any transfer to another department. The syphilitic cared for under such a system places confidence, first, in the syphilographer, and second, in the institution and its social service system of control. A small percentage of registered active syphilitics does not respond to periodic notification for return to the hospital for treatment. This irresponsible class should be compelled to return by an order from the probate judge until it is considered uninfectious.

In no other disease is it more important that the confidence of the syphilitic in his physician be most firmly established. Rotation of service or the transferring to other services destroys this confidence, and its loss is most damaging and detrimental to the control of this class of hospital patients. This confidence must be maintained and continuously carried over weeks, months and years of observation. It is a fact that the syphilitic wanders from clinic to clinic and shops from physician to physician principally because of a lack of interest of the staff physician.

It is estimated that from 15 to 25 per cent. of patients admitted to all departments of the general hospitals are syphilitic. This percentage is based on routine Wassermann tests and clinical symptoms of several hundred patients, and to this number could be added a certain small percentage of syphilitics who do not show positive serologic findings or even clinical symptoms, but show a positive spinal fluid finding. With this percentage of syphilitics in our general hospitals, how absolutely absurd is the action of any hospital board in rejecting known syphilitics. This has been the status of syphilitics in our general hospitals for many years. Yet the percentage that has been recognized and received treatment during hospitalization has been appallingly small. This scientific proof of their existence in the hospital is most positive, and the remedy for the correction of the present existing situation is equally positive. Recommendations for routine serologic examinations, and also spinal fluid, in doubtful cases, is as necessary as any routine standing order for examination of patients admitted to the hospital. Routine urine analysis for the possible existence of albumin or sugar is a standard order for all hospital patients; yet how comparatively seldom is this pathologic condition found, and how even more important is the knowledge of the existence of a positive Wassermann test. With such routine recommendations, much unnecessary suffering and hospital expense would be spared. Recognition, then, of this class of unrecognized syphilitics means prompt and appropriate treatment, a shortening of the days spent in the hospital, and the restoring of a large percentage of this class to their self-supporting vocations.

Syphilis is not only a grave disease, but also a most expensive one, both to the patient and to the community and state. The early recognition and treatment of syphilis is far less expensive to the community and the state than the unrecognized, insufficient treatment of the patient. If we are to check the constant enlarging of our public institutions to accommodate the increasing number of hopeless inmates, we must thoroughly acquaint the voter and the legislature with the great importance of appropriations for carrying on a more extensive preventive campaign in the hospitalization, treatment and control of syphilis. They should further be cognizant of the percentage of inmates and public charges who are now confined in our state institutions, the cause being directly traceable to syphilis, both inherited and acquired. State appropriations should be most liberal and unlimited, now that we can scientifically prove that early recognition and treatment can greatly diminish the number of hopeless public charges and maintain many syphilitics as self-supporting citizens.

Medical history records that following all recent wars there has been a wide dissemination of syphilis; yet in no previous national conflict have the soldier and the sailor been so surrounded with scientific protection. All credit is given to the medical army and navy service for this protection. Even with every possible knowledge of the form of transmission, as well as the medical protection given, there will be much syphilis returning to our country following this international conflict. The infection acquired will be that transmitted from one nationality to another, and according to bacteriologic laws, strains of any organism placed in new fields, transmitted from one race to another, usually present the most virulent type of the disease. This class will consist of registered syphilitics who will be returned to the community in which they reside to be further treated in the general hospital. This is a most important approaching situation, and we should be aroused to this responsibility and to the stirring need for more hospitals and dispensaries equipped with the most modern facilities to meet this approaching medical problem.

Now that we possess and have at our command the knowledge of the etiology, methods of early diagnosis and specific treatment of this disease, we should strongly advocate the installing of a more uniform systematic method of medical service in our general hospitals for the control and treatment of the syphilitic.

Poisoning from Rhubarb Leaves.—The sudden death of a person (*Pharm. Jour.*, May 12, p. 413) alleged to be due to the deceased having partaken somewhat freely of cooked rhubarb leaves is reported from Enfield, England. The symptoms corresponded to those usual in cases of poisoning by oxalic acid. Owing to the scarcity of vegetables newspapers recommended rhubarb leaves as a substitute for cabbage. The public health officer of Enfield has issued a warning against such substitution. The editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* calls attention to the account of another death in 1901 from eating stewed rhubarb leaves. In this country the leaves are not commonly used as food but the leaf stalks are consumed to a considerable extent in the form of sauces and pies. The leaves and leaf stalks of rhubarb contain citric, malic and oxalic acids, chiefly as the calcium, magnesium and potassium salts. Of these, oxalic acid is the only one having distinctly poisonous properties. Cases of poisoning from eating stewed rhubarb leaf stalks are rare, probably because the amount of oxalic acid thus ingested at a single meal is small.

ETIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC NEPHRITIS AND HYPERTENSIVE VASCULAR DEGENERATION *

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The etiology of acute nephritis is no longer open to argument. General agreement exists that except in those rare instances of nephritis produced by chemical irritants, such as mercuric chlorid, the invariable cause of acute inflammation of the kidneys is bacterial invasion from some primary source or focus situated elsewhere. The pathogenic organism in the overwhelming majority of cases is the streptococcus. The etiology is usually apparent in a comparatively recent tonsillitis, rheumatism or other form of streptococcus infection with or without endocarditis. In both acute and subacute cases, streptococci may often be found in the urine.

Ophüls insists that there exists no sharp line of division in anatomic features between acute, subacute and chronic nephritis. They appear to be different grades of the same pathologic process. By inference and analogy we might expect chronic nephritis to possess the same etiology as more recent and acute forms of the disease; but the information proving this is usually hard to come by, owing chiefly to the difficulty of securing a satisfactory clinical history. The period elapsing between the original infection and the date of investigation in chronic cases often interferes with any accurate coupling up of cause and effect. Search for the time and character of the original infection is prejudiced on the one hand by failure of memory or indifference to important details of health on the part of the patient, and on the other hand by the fact that the persisting infective focus which perpetuates the nephritis may be so obscure and insignificant as to baffle investigation for its discovery.

A very real problem in working out the etiology of these chronic cases is the difficulty of evaluating the various infective incidents in the history of any given case. For example, one patient of the series presently to be summarized gave a history of a severe wound infection with septicemia fifteen years, arthritis six years and gonorrhea five years before coming under observation, and at the time of examination the patient had an unusually extensive pyorrhea alveolaris. Another patient had suffered repeated attacks of tonsillitis, had had polyarthritis, gave a double plus Wassermann reaction, and had exceptionally severe dental sepsis. Such difficulties discount any attempt to be exact or dogmatic in drawing conclusions. The etiology is perhaps sufficiently obvious when it is possible to demonstrate a chronic septic tonsillitis, sinus infection or pyuria, or if the patient has chronic endocarditis; but lacking some such definite finding, there remains merely reasonable conjecture as a resort. Even from the pathologic side there exists no distinctive morphologic picture by which the antecedent infection in any given case can be identified.

One other point that has to be determined is the influence exerted by syphilis in the etiology of nephritis. Should the existence of a positive Wassermann reaction be accepted as proof that the lesions in the kidneys are of syphilitic origin even to the exclusion of other existing etiologic factors which ordinarily would be considered operative? This question is hard to answer. Unmistakable syphilitic lesions, such as gummas, are rare in the kidneys. Acute and subacute forms of nephritis have been observed to occur in early acquired syphilis and have been attributed to that disease. Hoffman found living spirochetes in the sediment of the last portion of the urine in one of his cases. The observation, so far as I am aware, has not been confirmed, and Hoffman acknowledges that the organisms may have come from lesions within the urethral canal, since the specimen was not catheter drawn.

The status of syphilis in the etiology of chronic nephritis is uncertain. Ophüls frankly states that he does not believe that proof has yet been furnished that spirochetes can produce lesions in the kidney similar to those observed in ordinary bacterial infections. Thus far, there has been no success in the attempts to demonstrate spirochetes in the renal tissues in chronic nephritis. In striking contrast to the acknowledged important rôle played by syphilis in the production of circulatory disease, there has been little success in attributing to it an important direct influence in the etiology of nephritis. Possibly future studies may clear this point. There is a strong temptation to accept offhand the existence even of latent syphilis as sufficient etiology in any case of chronic nephritis. It seems to me that this is a temptation to which we ought not to yield too readily. Since the proof of the etiology of certain cases must be indirect, syphilis may serve as well as any other assumption; still if reasonably certain evidence of a chronic bacterial infection exists in any given case, the burden of proof is in favor of that element rather than of syphilis. Even in the vascular type of cases, known as hypertensive cardiorenal disease, the etiologic value of syphilis, while much more reasonable, owing to the sclerotic nature of the lesions, fails on examination of the material to appear of great magnitude.

CAUSES OF NEPHRITIS

Condition	Number
Tonsillitis	9
Pelvirectal abscess	1
Puerperal nephritis	1
Pyelitis	1
Furunculosis	1
Scarlet fever	1
Chronic sinus infection	1
Chronic endocarditis	3
Pleurisy	1
Pneumonia	3
Malaria	1
Bronchitis	1
Infected sores of foot	1
Wound infection with septicemia	1
Dental sepsis	4
Syphilis with alcoholism	1
Syphilis	3
Unknown	6

CAUSATION OF CHRONIC NEPHRITIS

As possibly throwing some light on the foregoing problems, I would submit a brief analytic summary of the etiology of forty cases of chronic diffuse nephritis taken from private records and the medical service of St. Luke's Hospital during the past two years. Of the forty cases, fourteen were in women and twenty-six in men. The average age was 38 years. Edema of the renal type was present in eighteen cases; severe uremia existed in eleven cases, and death from uremia occurred in seven cases while under observation. Retinitis albuminuria was present in five instances. The kidney function was studied by the phenolsulphonephthalein test in thirty-one cases, the average function index being 30 per cent. in two hours. The blood

* From the Medical Service of St. Luke's Hospital.

Wassermann test was made on thirty patients, and was found to be positive in seven and negative in twenty-three.

A study of the histories and careful search for foci of infection furnished data sufficient to enable us to hazard the accompanying etiologic tabulation. In every patient included in the tonsillitis group, infection could be demonstrated in the tonsils. One patient had had repeated tonsil infection, once with polyarthritis. One developed albuminuria following tonsillitis four years before coming under observation, and had become dropsical following a recent sinus infection. Another patient of the group showed albumin in the urine after tonsillitis three years before entering the hospital, and in the interim had experienced several tonsil infections. Four other patients testified to the occurrence of repeated tonsil infections, one having also had herpes zoster. In two other patients no definite throat history existed, but the laryngologist condemned the tonsils as chronically infected. The case ascribed to pelvirectal abscess was of a physician whose albuminuria was first noted during that infection, his nephritis persisting and developing up to the time of his death from uremia some years later. Puerperal nephritis is not a frequent starting point for chronic diffuse nephritis; but in the case here included the albumin had never disappeared from the urine and the case now constitutes a typical instance of chronic nephritis. One case each is ascribed to furunculosis, pyelitis and scarlet fever. There can be no doubt regarding the etiology of these cases, the nephritis developing in each instance as a direct sequel to these infections, while the patients were under close observation. One of the cases ascribed to chronic endocarditis recently came to necropsy, death being from uremia. Extensive vegetative endocarditis existed and the kidneys showed extensive disseminated foci of glomerular nephritis such as is common in ulcerative endocarditis. The patient whose nephritis is attributed to sinus infection had had a persistent sinusitis for many years with repeated acute exacerbations. Radical treatment of the infection greatly improved the nephritis. The preceding eighteen cases, regarding which the etiology is given somewhat in detail, have a reasonably direct etiologic connection with some streptococcus infection. The remainder of the series must be handled with much less certainty. The causes as ascribed, pleurisy, pneumonia, bronchitis, wound infection, malaria, etc., constitute a mere setting down of the most prominent infective incident in the patient's history that bears a reasonable time relationship to the discovery of the nephritis.

Two items of interest which claim attention are the significance of dental sepsis as observed in the foregoing series and the etiologic relationship of syphilis in those cases showing positive Wassermann reactions.

Dental sepsis of a mild grade, such as moderate signs of pyorrhea, caries and single alveolar infections, was, as might be expected, not infrequent in this group of invalids, and probably was no more directly connected with the systemic disease than in any other group of equally sick persons. In ten of the cases the condition is noted as extreme, either in the form of pyorrhea, multiple root abscesses, extensive caries or some combination of the three. Rightly or wrongly, it appears to me that the influence of this factor is discounted in all but four cases by the existence of some other etiologic factor of more established importance, such as tonsillitis or syphilis. In only four cases did dental sepsis constitute the only infection bearing possible direct connection with the nephritis.

Seven out of thirty cases tested in the foregoing series reacted positively to the Wassermann test. In only three of these cases does it seem possible to ascribe direct importance to this factor in the production of the nephritis. Of the other four cases, one patient developed nephritis after scarlet fever, another had chronically infected tonsils; the third developed edema three months after a severe grip infection with bronchitis, and the fourth is the fatal case of nephritis with endocarditis already referred to.

This group of forty cases of chronic nephritis is not large, and consequently no sweeping deductions would be warranted. The etiologic classification which is suggested is probably not sufficiently accurate to be even a close approximation of the truth, and yet a glance at the facts presented renews the impression, forcibly created by all similar studies, that true chronic nephritis is a secondary or subdisease produced by bacterial infection. The infective agent is usually, although not necessarily, the streptococcus. The fact that the search for the proper cause is often disappointing and many times futile need create no surprise. The original cause may have been tonsillitis. If the tonsils still harbor infection, their removal may favorably influence the course of the kidney disease, but not necessarily so, because there may exist elsewhere, perhaps beyond search to discover, a secondary infective focus which suffices to perpetuate the renal inflammation. On the other hand, the original focus of infection, be it in the tonsils, sinuses or elsewhere, may have long since disappeared, and yet an infected gland, septic focus in the spleen or some similar bacterial localization may exist to the continuous detriment of the kidneys. Etiologic therapy — the only curative therapy we may avail ourselves of in this disease — imposes the duty of painstaking search for and discovery of all foci of infection of whatsoever nature, and their radical removal whenever possible.

CAUSATION OF HYPERTENSIVE CARDIOVASCULAR-RENAL DISEASE

A subject of equal interest and of greater obscurity than the etiology of chronic nephritis is the proximal cause or causes of hypertensive cardiovascular-renal disease, or what has been familiarly and I believe wrongly designated "chronic interstitial nephritis."

I shall briefly review a series of these cases chiefly for the purpose of developing such information as they may yield regarding the apparent influence of syphilis and mouth and throat infections. This series includes sixty-eight cases carefully observed during the past two years. All of them were private patients with the exception of three taken from the medical service of St. Luke's Hospital. Thirty-one were women, thirty-seven men, and their average age was 50 years.

Careful note of the condition of the teeth was made in fifty-seven patients. It is to be remembered that the patients being observed in private practice were mainly from the well to do classes and that consequently the average care of the teeth and the mouth hygiene were unusually good. No unusual or significant dental sepsis was observed in thirty-eight of the fifty-seven patients examined. In nineteen, definite oral sepsis existed either as extensive pyorrhea, or alveolar or tooth root infections, principally the for-

mer. Whether the 33 per cent. of dental sepsis in this group is significantly in excess of what might be expected in an equal number of unhealthy persons beyond middle life, I am unable to state; but am inclined to believe that it is not.

The condition of the tonsil was noted by careful direct examination and at times culture in forty-eight patients. So far as could be determined by the methods of examination, the tonsils were apparently not the seat of infection in forty-three instances. In five others, positive evidence of chronic infection was secured. The percentage is not high enough to possess great etiologic significance.

The most surprising outcome of the investigation of this series of cases was the result of Wassermann study. The blood Wassermann test was made in thirty-three patients; thirty-two of these gave negative reactions, and but one reacted positively. I confess that I was prepared for a rather different result from the one obtained. The liability of syphilis to produce vascular disease, which is one of its most fixed characteristics, and the increasing importance ascribed to it in the etiology of circulatory disease generally, might reasonably lead one to look for a more important rôle in high blood pressure disease than the results in this series would indicate. I may add as a personal note that since Schottmüller's report of a positive Wassermann reaction in over 40 per cent. of his cardiac cases taken as a whole, irrespective of the lesion, came to my attention, I have made the Wassermann test a routine part of the examination of every patient coming under my observation with circulatory disease, and my experience to date would lead me to believe that in place of syphilis being of such high incidence as claimed by Schottmüller, it is relatively uncommon. The reason for this wide divergence probably lies in the difference of material studied in this country.

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SHOULD THE COLON BE SACRIFICED OR MAY IT BE REFORMED?

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About fifteen years ago, when spending a few weeks in Paris, I learned that Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute had announced the discovery that the colon was a useless appendage, a vestige of a primitive state which evolutionary processes had unfortunately failed to eliminate; that the colon bacillus was the germ of old age; that, in general, long lived animals had short colons, and animals with long colons, short lives.

About the same time Mr. Lane began advocating the operation of short circuiting and colectomy. I had an opportunity to witness his operative work and to admire his admirable technic and his genial courtesy. I saw a number of the patients on whom colectomy or short circuiting had been performed. In general, the patients seemed to be greatly benefited, although most of them had been operated on quite recently.

The contention of Metchnikoff that the colon is an objectionable organ which we might do better without because of the absorption of noxious products from the putrefying materials which it harbors, and Mr. Lane's contention that the most effective method of getting rid of colon germs and poisons would be the removal of the colon itself, seemed plausible. Having spent most of my lifetime in the study of dietetics, however, especially from the standpoint of physiology and biology, the question naturally arose in my mind whether the real cause of the objectionable influence of the colon was to be found in the neglect of Nature to remove a dangerous and useless portion of the anatomy which should have been left behind thousands of years ago in the upward climb of the race, or whether the real fault was to be found in the wrong use to which the colon has been put and the various abuses to which the organ has been subjected through neglect, ignorance and departures from biologic methods of living. The extensive character of the operation and the considerable degree of mortality which attended it led me to the conclusion that a more thoroughgoing trial of all other possible means, especially dietetic measures, should be made before resorting to so formidable a surgical procedure.

That both Metchnikoff and Lane were perfectly right in attributing to the absorption of putrefaction products from the colon a multitude of chronic ailments and morbid conditions is now pretty generally admitted, and these pioneers of medical progress are entitled to great credit for the able and courageous manner in which they defended their fundamental thesis against the bitter attacks of a multitude of ultraconservative and skeptical medical men, internists as well as surgeons.

The question which presented itself to my mind was this: Granted that the colon has "gone wrong" and has become a veritable Pandora's box of human ills, is it not possible that the offending member may be reformed, restored to biologic rectitude and thus cease to be a menace to the vital interests of the body? The thought in my mind was exactly that enunciated by the eminent English anatomist, Keith, in a discussion of the subject of alimentary toxemia by the Royal Society of Medicine, at several meetings during 1912. Said this ablest of living anatomists:

> We seem drawn to the conclusion that it is not the organization of the great intestine that has failed, but that our modern dietary sets a task for which it is not adapted. In civilized modern communities the great bowel has to maniplate a dietary such as was never before prescribed to it at any stage of its long evolutionary history. If an engine runs unsatisfactorily it may not be from a fault in its mechanism, but from a defect in the fuel. Those who regard the great bowel as a useless structure blame the engine; for my part I stand by those who blame the fuel.

With this thought in mind I have labored constantly and earnestly during many years to devise and perfect methods for changing the intestinal flora, increasing peristaltic activity and overcoming stasis by removing mechanical obstacles to colon activity without resorting to operative measures having for their purpose either short circuiting or ablation of the colon. I have been much stimulated in my endeavors by the disappointing results of the operation advocated by Mr. Lane. Although cautious surgeons have been from the first slow to adopt these radical procedures, not a few surgeons, especially of the younger class, were apparently pleased to discover a new operative indication, especially when the new procedure was advocated by so eminent an authority as Sir William Arbuthnot Lane. It was not long, however, before the fact began to appear more and more distinctly that a large proportion of the patients who seemed at first to be

bettered by the operation lapsed into conditions as bad as and in some cases even worse than those which existed before the operation was done. It was inevitable that this should be the case. The short circuiting operation did not remove the colon, and hence did not diminish the size of the reservoir in which putrefying fecal matters might accumulate, but converted the colon into a blind sac, thus rendering colonic stasis more certain and the clearance of the colon more difficult; besides, the ileocecal valve was left behind. The lumen of the small intestine and that of the colon were made a single cavity with no barrier against a reflux of fecal matters from the blind end of the colon into the ileum whenever conditions might favor such a retrograde movement, such as overdistention of the colon through delayed evacuation. This difficulty Mr. Lane himself recognized, and sought to find a remedy in removal of the greater part of the colon, although the descending colon and often a portion of the transverse colon were still left behind.

The reduction in the size of the colon did not, however, remove the difficulty to any considerable degree, for the lack of a barrier against reflux at the new ileocolic junction permitted the fecal matter accumulating in the shortened colon to back up into the small intestine with the greatest facility, causing distention and intense toxemia. I witnessed an operation in one case of this sort by Mr. Lane three years after the first operation had been done. The second operation was made necessary by obstruction which developed at the sixth month of pregnancy. The ileum had been stretched until it was nearly as large as the colon for a distance of several feet from the ileocolic junction. The ultimate effect of this operation had been to add to the already overstretched colon an additional fecal reservoir so extensive that instead of 5 or 6 feet of colon the patient now possessed a fecal reservoir not less than 15 feet long.

Systematic Roentgen-ray examinations made by Case have shown that reflux of fecal material after short circuiting and colectomy is not an exceptional circumstance but is the regular rule. Case has examined about fifty cases at different intervals after one or the other of these operations had been performed, and has found the ileocolic junction incompetent in every one; in other words, neither the operation of short circuiting nor the operation of colectomy as performed by Lane permanently cures ileac stasis. Both these operations, on the contrary, by making a common cavity of the ileum and the colon, create a condition from which ileac stasis must almost certainly result. For a short time after the operation the tone of the small intestine may be sufficient in some cases to resist the reflux of fecal matters from the colon; but sooner or later, the small intestine becomes exhausted by the continual effort required of it, its lumen becomes increased, and several feet of ileum may be thus converted into a fecal reservoir, a purpose which it is poorly qualified to serve because of the active absorption which takes place from its villous surface.

It is no wonder, then, that these patients not infrequently find themselves a few months after the operation in a condition more deplorable than that which at first existed. I do not wish to be understood as maintaining that there are no conditions in which the operation of partial colectomy is indicated as a rational procedure. In cases in which the proximal colon or terminal ileum is the seat of extensive malignant or tuberculous disease, and in some cases in which the proximal colon has been irreparably crippled by acute or chronic inflammatory processes, partial colectomy is certainly indicated; but in restoring the continuity of the intestine, the ileum should be joined close to the proximal end of the distal colon so that there shall be left no blind end in which feces may accumulate. It is also essential that the new ileocolic junction shall be protected by constructing a check valve so that reflux of fecal matters and consequent ileac stasis may be prevented.

I am confident, however, that cases in which colectomy is actually required are comparatively rare, provided the patient is given the benefit of rational nonsurgical treatment and, if necessary, supplemented by surgical procedures of a nonmutilating and far less drastic character. The short circuiting operation is, in my opinion, not based on sound surgical principles, and involves disadvantages which forbid its use in any except rare and exceptional conditions.

In my experience, nine out of ten, or even a larger proportion of patients suffering from severe stasis involving the large or small intestine, or both, may be made well and maintained in good health by the thoroughgoing and persevering application of measures of treatment which wholly exclude surgical procedures of any sort. This statement is based on the successful treatment of several thousand cases of chronic intestinal stasis which had stubbornly resisted all ordinary measures of treatment. A few weeks is usually sufficient to bring the patient to a state of improvement in which two or three natural evacuations occur daily, and to establish a regimen, by the following of which the patient may maintain his improvement indefinitely. This, of course, must be accomplished without the use of laxative drugs and mainly by dietetic measures.

In a few cases in which stasis is due to pronounced mechanical obstruction, comparatively slight surgical procedures will accomplish all that is necessary to render the dietetic and other measures above referred to effective. In by far the majority of cases in which nonsurgical measures fail, the seat of difficulty will be found to be a prolapsed and adherent or incarcerated pelvic colon. As pointed out by Case in numerous papers, adhesions may be readily shown when present by a Roentgen examination. The operative measure required is a simple one. It is only necessary to break up the adhesions by careful dissection and to prevent recurrence of the difficulty by attaching the pelvic colon to the omentum, which is in turn made fast to the abdominal wall at a point near the umbilicus. By this procedure the pelvic colon is suspended by a swinging attachment which does not interfere in the slightest degree with the movements of the intestine and does not give rise to the pain from which patients usually suffer when the intestine is attached directly to the abdominal wall.

Another operation which is occasionally but less frequently indicated is repair of the incompetent ileocecal valve. This condition, however, is practically always secondary, and is rarely found except when associated with a prolapsed and adherent or incarcerated colon or a spastic condition of the distal colon. The operation for repair of the ileocecal valve is a simple procedure and not accompanied by greater risk than the operation of appendectomy.

Within the last ten years I have performed the operation of colectomy in twenty cases.

The indications for the operation in the several cases were as follows:

In seven cases, cancer of the cecum or ascending colon with obstruction.

In one case, tuberculosis of the cecum and terminal ileum with obstructions.

In one case, gangrenous colitis of the entire colon.

In four cases, extreme colonic stasis, the result of short circuiting operations previously done elsewhere.

In seven cases, intractable stasis due to so-called Jackson's membrane or adhesions.

These twenty cases have been selected from more than 40,000 cases which have been treated in the Battle Creek Sanitarium clinic during the last ten years, or less than one in 2,000. Most of these patients have been found to be suffering from intestinal stasis, but they were relieved by nonsurgical means, or by simple restorative surgical procedures.

The nonsurgical means which I have found most effective in relieving intestinal stasis are the following:

1. A low protein, bulky diet consisting largely of fruits, fresh vegetables and whole grain preparations.

2. The free use of bran or agar-agar, or a combination of both, at every meal. From one half ounce to an ounce of cellulose daily seems to be necessary to stimulate the bowels to normal activity.

3. The use at every meal of half an ounce to an ounce and a half of liquid petrolatum. In some cases an emulsion of liquid petrolatum gives more satisfactory results, and the best results are often obtained from the use of petrolatum (which melts at the temperature of the body).

4. Abdominal massage and special exercises for developing the abdominal muscles.

5. In very obstinate cases the patient takes, three or four times a day, a couple of tablespoonfuls of bran and as much fruit as he can eat. Fresh and stewed tomatoes are found to be especially useful. Lettuce and celery may also be used freely. The patient is allowed to take fruit between meals or whenever he feels inclined to do so. For persons suffering from hyperacidity, nonacid fruits, like bananas, pears, white cherries and melons, are used. Occasionally it is found advantageous to make the diet consist wholly of green vegetables, raw and cooked, with bran or agar-agar. This regimen will usually clean off the tongue and get the bowels moving three or four times a day within four or five days. Occasionally the regimen must be continued for a week or ten days. When mechanical obstacles to bowel action, such as prolapse of the pelvic colon and adhesions or other obstructive lesions, are not present, this method will very rarely fail.

6. At first it is occasionally necessary to use an enema at 80 F. once a day. The patient should be required to go to stool on rising in the morning and after each meal.

7. In cases of colitis with a spastic condition of the descending and pelvic colon, the colon is treated by means of hot saline enemas, and afterward there is introduced into the colon, with the patient in the knee-chest position, several ounces of a liquid culture of *Bacillus bulgaricus* and *Bacillus bifidus*, to which is added a small amount of malt sugar and boiled starch, the purpose being to change the character of the bacteria growing in the colon and thus encourage the healing of the infected mucous surface.

8. In cases in which the lower colon has lost its normal sensibility, various stimulating applications are made, among the most useful of which the electricity applied to the upper part of the rectum or pelvic colon by a bipole electrode; very weak solution of hydrogen peroxid (0.25 per cent.); solution of citric acid (from 0.25 to 0.5 per cent.), and a mixture of equal parts of carbon dioxid and pure oxygen gas (from 200 to 500 cm.).

9. In cases in which the mucous membrane is atrophied as the result of chronic proctitis, it is found very advantageous to introduce into the lower colon at night 3 or 4 ounces of a preparation of petrolatum which melts at the temperature of the body. Such a preparation may be made by melting together equal parts of liquid petrolatum and paraffin.

10. The wet girdle worn at night and a variety of other hydriatic procedures are also found highly useful in dealing with stubborn cases of constipation.

Too much cannot be said in favor of bran and liquid petrolatum used in combination. One supplies bulk, which is necessary to stimulate the sluggish colon, and the other furnishes lubrication which is required on account of loss of the normal mucus due to degeneration of the mucous membrane which results from chronic infection.

The last ten years will be known in medical history as the colectomy era. The introduction of the Roentgen ray has opened the way for exploration of the colon, as well as the stomach and other viscera. The time has come to call a halt on colectomizing and short circuiting operations. Many hundreds of stomachs and colons have been "fixed," "pleated," "suspended," "short circuited," "resected," etc., in many cases only because the Roentgen ray showed prolapse or "kinks," or "folds," or suspicious shadows of some sort. Larger experience is making clear the danger of too much intermeddling with Nature's cunningly contrived and delicately constructed mechanism. The Roentgen ray has demonstrated that prolapse of the stomach and colon are not indications for surgical intervention. Lane's kink is definitely proved to be a consequence of intestinal stasis and not the cause of this condition. The movable cecum is not a pathologic state but a condition essential to the physiologic functioning of the colon.

Except in cases in which actual and severe mechanical obstruction exists, surgery is not indicated. By the liberal use of bran and liquid petrolatum in conjunction, not in succession, and the skilful use of a "fruit regimen" followed by a properly regulated low protein dietary, practically all cases of intestinal stasis may be cured, excepting only the rare cases in which Roentgen examination shows actual mechanical hindrance.

I am convinced that the sober second thought of experienced surgeons, by which the value of every new surgical procedure must sooner of later be determined, will demand such modifications of the Lane operations, short circuiting and colectomy, as will relieve them of their most objectionable features and will restrict the use of these surgical measures to extremely rare and exceptional cases.

Untrained Health Officers.—Here is a place where the trained officer shows his value. An untrained man cannot initiate, cannot lead. He will follow and copy. He is likely to be forced by well-meaning people outside the department to give undue prominence to things not at all of first importance—to "swat-the-fly" campaigns, fights on food adulteration and white-washing dairy barns, instead of attending to such unexciting features as birth registration, sewage disposal and a pure water supply.—Alice Hamilton, *Survey*, Jan. 20, 1917.

THE HYPODERMIC USE OF CHAULMOOGRA OIL IN LEPROSY

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF SERIES A

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Of the remedies used in the treatment of leprosy, chaulmoogra oil has given the most constant results. Its use by mouth, however, has been very difficult, since it induces such nausea that patients cannot bear prolonged treatment by that method. Those patients who can take the oil over a long period of time have invariably shown some improvement.

In 1914 Heiser[1] reported exceptionally good results in a series of cases treated at the Leper Colony at Culion, P. I., with hypodermic injections of a chaulmoogra oil formula. Camphorated olive oil and resorcin were added to the chaulmoogra oil. No bad effects on the patients thus treated were noted, the oil being absorbed into the system without even local irritation.

In May, 1916, this treatment was begun in a series of fourteen cases in a leper settlement outside the Hoi How city wall. Later seven more cases were added. These (Series B) will be reported in a later communication.

The conditions for treatment were far from ideal. The patients were all in advanced stages of the disease: six of the cases were of the anesthetic type, and eight were of the mixed anesthetic and tubercular type of leprosy. The average duration of the disease in these patients was eleven years, the most recent being of four years' duration. Five of the series gave a history of leprosy in the family. All belong to the lowest class of China, have always lived in filth, and have partaken of the usual Chinese food, including a liberal allowance of salt fish.

The formula given by Heiser was used: chaulmoogra oil, 60 c.c.; camphorated olive oil, 60 c.c., and resorcin, 4 gm. This mixture was sterilized and injected under the skin of the arms or legs. The injections were begun with 1 c.c. of the mixture, repeated at weekly intervals. After three weeks the dose was gradually raised until 3 c.c. were injected each week. After the first injection there was a slight reaction in all the patients. It began a few hours after the injection and lasted until the next day. In no case did the reaction exceed a slight headache with malaise and a suggestion of nausea. No reactions occurred after the first injection. Weekly injections have been given for nine months.

There was no local reaction at the site of the injection. The mixture was easily absorbed. In one case there was a local infection which, however, healed promptly. No injections were made directly into the lesions. In addition to the weekly injections the patients have been given sodium bicarbonate baths three times a week. They have also to take a compound iron and arsenic pill in alternate weeks. Cathartics have been administered when indicated.

Within four weeks after the injections were commenced, all the patients asserted that they felt more comfortable. The malaise and lack of energy which accompanies the disease had to a large extent decreased. The appetite was increased and the general condition of all was markedly improved.

In the anesthetic type of cases before treatment there were found the usual areas of anesthesia, with trophic changes in the extremities, and contractions of the joints of the hands and fingers, with loss of fingers and toes. In these cases for the first six or seven months of the treatment the only changes noticed were constitutional, increase in weight and strength, and slightly increased motion in the contracted joints. After that time, however, in three of the six cases of this type (Cases 3, 7 and 8), the patients began to complain of pains in the legs, at first in the nature of shooting pains, and later more constant in character. In one of these cases (Case 7), there had been a slight return of tactile sensation. In one case (Case 13) there were ulcers on the stumps of both hands, all ten fingers being gone, and over the anterior tibial surface of the right leg. These ulcers have all healed over with the formation of clean scar tissue.

In these cases, therefore, clinical improvement has been noted, with the return of pain sensation in three of the six cases, and with return of tactile sensation in one.

In the mixed type of cases there were tubercular deposits in the skin of the face, ears, arms and chest, with anesthesia of the hands and feet. Some of these patients had extensive ulcers, with more or less trophic changes, and loss of fingers and toes. Most of these patients have shown marked improvement as a result of the treatment.

At first all showed more or less improvement of the general condition with gain in weight and strength. After an interval from the time of commencement of treatment varying from six weeks (Case 4) to eight months (Case 12) six of the eight cases of this type began to show change in the tubercles. These have been more or less absorbed, in some cases the whole expression of the face being changed.

Shortly after the tubercles began to disappear, these patients began to complain of severe pain in the feet and legs. In some cases this pain was so intense that the patients were unable to stand on their feet. Large ulcers which had previously been absolutely insensitive now were exquisitely tender. This condition kept up for several weeks, after which the pain gradually subsided. As the pain went away the ulcers healed over, and the patients report that the sense of touch has returned. This seems to be especially true in Cases 4 and 11, in which the most marked improvement has been shown.

The patients with both the anesthetic and mixed type who have experienced the sense of pain in the feet and legs have invariably shown a change of color of the skin of the affected areas from the dusky shade suggestive of stasis to a reddish flesh color suggestive of improved circulation. If the anesthesia and trophic changes which accompany the disease are considered the result of pressure on the nerves and blood vessels caused by the leprous deposits, the intense hyperesthesia and improved circulation can be explained on the grounds of absorption of these deposits, and the release of pressure.

Nodules were excised in three of the cases of the mixed type. In Case 4, sections showed a degeneration of the epithelioid cells of the lepra nodule with deposits of fibrous connective tissue within the nodule. This man has shown the most marked improvement of the entire series. In Case 6, sections showed no

1. Heiser, V. G.: Supplement 20, Pub. Health Rep., October, 1914.

change in the lepra nodule, and bacilli were very abundant. This patient has shown little change to date except for the pain in her legs. In Case 9, sections showed some degeneration of the epithelioid cells of the nodule with some deposit of fibrous connective tissue within the nodule. Bacilli are present. This patient has shown marked improvement of the contour of the face.

The changes, therefore, seem to be destruction of the epithelioid cells of the lepra nodule with deposit of fibrous connective tissue, a process of fibrosis similar to that which takes place in healing in tuberculosis. Further study of this phase of the subject will be reported later.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The chaulmoogra oil formula used by Heiser is effective in the treatment of leprosy.
2. The hypodermic use of this formula is a satisfactory method of administering the drug.
3. The tubercular forms of leprosy respond to the treatment earlier than the anesthetic forms.
4. Anesthetic areas in both types of the disease have become hypersensitive with improvement, and some of the patients report the return of tactile sensation.
5. Under this treatment large ulcers have healed with the formation of clean, white scar tissue.
6. Sections from two cases showing marked clinical improvement have shown fibrosis of the lepra nodule; sections from one case with very slight clinical improvement showed a typical leproma.

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OIL OF CHENOPODIUM AND CHLOROFORM AS ANTHELMINTICS

PRELIMINARY NOTE *

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In view of the fact that numerous experiments, which are given in detail in a paper now ready for publication, have apparently established some general facts of interest to the medical profession in regard to oil of chenopodium and chloroform as anthelmintics, we wish to anticipate the appearance of that paper by presenting some of the more important conclusions.

Briefly, the essential facts of interest in connection with these drugs are as follows: Oil of chenopodium has a very high coefficient of efficacy against ascarids, and among the drugs which we tried we found it more effective in a single therapeutic dose against these worms than any other drug. Furthermore, its efficacy against ascarids proved greater than that of any other drug against various other parasitic worms with which we experimented. It should be given with castor oil and followed with castor oil, the drug being administered on an empty stomach, in order to secufe the best results and to give the patient the maximum amount of protection from the local and systemic effects of the drug. Chloroform, however, has a higher coefficient of efficacy against hookworms than oil of chenopodium or any other drug with which we experimented. It can be given internally in castor oil in therapeutic doses with a degree of safety that compares favorably with that of the classic, and, according to our experiments, less effective remedies.

We have carried out a number of experiments with dogs, and we believe that the conclusions which we have drawn from them may be applied rather closely to man, as the digestive tract, the parasites, the dosage for most drugs and the general reactions to drugs are much alike for both animals.

In our experiments on dogs, the animals were given anthelmintic treatment, the feces collected and examined carefully for worms passed from then on until the animal's death, and the animal finally killed, and the entire digestive tract examined for worms. The animal was usually killed on the fourth day. The percentage of efficacy was computed on the relation of the number of worms passed to the total number present when treatment was instituted, this total being the sum of the number passed after treatment and the number found postmortem.

The first point which we have noted as of interest, namely, that oil of chenopodium in a single therapeutic dose is more effective against ascarids than is any other drug with which we experimented as a remedy for ascarids or any other worms, needs but little discussion. We have compared it with santonin, thymol, turpentine, areca nut, tartar emetic, ether, chloroform, coal tar phenols, spigelia, a number of common purgatives which have been said to have anthelmintic properties, and two samples of the latex of *Ficus laurifolia* — one of which, however, did not accord with the description of this substance — and have found that oil of chenopodium properly administered is a more effective and dependable remedy for ascarids than any of the others. In fact, it comes close to being 100 per cent. effective.

An ideal anthelmintic should be 100 per cent. effective against the worms it is intended to remove, and should exert no untoward action whatever on the host animal. While oil of chenopodium may exert some untoward action on the host animal, we regard it as entirely safe when used in accordance with the second proposition of this paper. This proposition is that oil of chenopodium should be given with castor oil and followed with castor oil, the patient being fasted to permit of the digestive tract being cleared of food that might mechanically, or otherwise, protect the worm from the anthelmintic. We believe that it would also be advisable to precede the anthelmintic with castor oil.

Although castor oil appears to be contraindicated with such anthelmintics as oleoresin of aspidium and thymol, it appears to be the best protection against ill effects from oil of chenopodium. The systemic effects of chenopodium are not generally known. We find it distinctly constipating, something which Motter[1] has noted, but which writers in general seem to have overlooked. Salant and Livingston[2] find that chenopodium brings about a fall of blood pressure, the fall being of cardiac origin, diminishes the frequency of heart action, decreases the vagus irritability, and produces a depression in the amplitude and rate of respiration. Salant and Mitchell[3] find that chenopodium produces a marked decrease of tone in isolated segments of intestine. Salant and Livingston[4] find that

* From the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

1. Motter: Pub. Health Rep., 1914, **29**, 2651-2653.
2. Salant and Livingston: Am. Jour. Physiol., 1915, **38**, 67-92.
3. Salant and Mitchell: Am. Jour. Physiol., 1915, **39**, 37-53.
4. Salant and Livingston: Am. Jour. Physiol., 1916, **41**, 21-38.

chenopodium produces a marked depression on the isolated frog heart. It would seem possible that it is this depressant action on the musculature of ascarids which results in the failure of these worms, which do not attach to the mucosa, to maintain themselves against the flow of the intestinal contents under the influence of peristalsis, and this in turn results in their expulsion from the body. However, the depressant action on the intestinal musculature of the host results in constipation, in decreased peristalsis, and, as a sequel to that, in increased absorption, with local irritation and toxic systemic effects. To offset this effect of the chenopodium on the host animal, active purgation is called for; and since the chenopodium exerts a constipating effect, the purgative may be given in large doses without serious purgation resulting. An ounce of castor oil at the time the chenopodium was administered, followed in an interval of from half an hour to an hour by another ounce, would not be too much. In case of poisoning by chenopodium, it is our opinion that large doses of castor oil would be the principal treatment indicated, epinephrin and digitalis being also indicated according to the findings of Salant and Livingston; but it is as a concomitant treatment that the castor oil is valuable in promoting peristalsis, slowing absorption, hastening elimination, and preventing poisoning. It may be urged that time should be allowed for the anthelmintic to exert its effect on the worms before purgatives are administered. Whatever may be true of that classical procedure as a general rule, the anthelmintic effect of chenopodium appears to be increased by the simultaneous administration of castor oil. It may be urged that some persons do not tolerate castor oil well. This is true, but it is our experience that castor oil gives the best results. Its unpleasant taste may be disguised by saccharin, aromatic oils, orange juice, etc., or it may be given in soft capsules. Methods of administration other than with castor oil may give good results with a reasonable amount of safety; this gives the maximum amount of efficacy and safety.

The present commonly accepted method of administering oil of chenopodium for hookworm disease is to give it in three 5 to 15 drop doses at intervals of one or two hours or even of twenty-four hours, the last dose being followed by castor oil after an interval of one or two hours. We regard it as inadvisable to allow oil of chenopodium to lie in the digestive tract for hours or to permit hours or days to elapse before administering castor oil. In the dose given, the chenopodium is probably absorbed, entirely or nearly so, within a few hours, by the unprotected mucosa, and the purgative which may remove worms is too late to remove any of the anthelmintic and aid in protecting the host by its removal. We cannot say whether the best results would be obtained in the treatment of hookworm disease by giving divided doses as noted above or by giving an entire dose of 15 to 45 minims at a time, but for the safety of the patient we believe the doses, large or small, should be accompanied by castor oil. Of course, the divided doses aid in protecting the patient by permitting the development of symptoms of idiosyncratic intolerance, or other trouble, and the consequent cessation of anthelmintic treatment.

In our experience, chloroform was decidedly superior to thymol or oil of chenopodium as an anthelmintic against hookworms. Schultz[5] found that chloroform was very effective against hookworms in the dog. He says of it: "It has proved rapid in its action, and thus far not followed by any evil after-effects. Should the chloroform-castor oil mixture act as favorably in human beings as it has for me in dogs, it will prove a universal worm remedy of great importance." However, Schultz was afraid of the irremediable injuries following overdoses of this drug and therefore favored the use of the less effective drug, thymol. His experimental results favoring chloroform made little impression in this country, and the enthusiastic advocacy of chloroform as an anthelmintic comes from an Italian, Alessandrini.[6] Alessandrini states of chloroform that it has these advantages: Combined with castor oil, it requires no special preparation of the patient; it can be administered at a single dose; it does not cause local or general disturbances either immediately or subsequently; and it is perfectly well tolerated and not nauseous. Alessandrini advocates the use of from 3 to 4 gm. doses, dissolved in olive or castor oil, and states that it is thoroughly efficacious against hookworms, whipworms, pinworms and ascarids. We can confirm its efficacy against hookworms; we found it much less effective against ascarids than is chenopodium and not especially effective against whipworms; we have not tested it on pinworms, but we believe that it would be less effective than some other anthelmintics. It may be that its efficacy against hookworms is due to the fact that hookworms are bloodsuckers and that the chloroform rapidly absorbed by the blood is ingested by the hookworms in amounts sufficient to produce anesthesia or lethal toxic effects. Various writers have advocated the use of chloroform in castor oil in connection with oil of chenopodium or other anthelmintics, and some have claimed a synergistic action for chloroform and chenopodium. We have not found any convincing evidence of synergistic action. Chenopodium has a certain anthelmintic value for hookworms, and chloroform has a greater value; but we have not observed that the simultaneous use of the two drugs adds to the efficacy of the chloroform alone. However, the combination of chenopodium and chloroform is a valuable one, as the chenopodium can be expected to remove ascarids when these are present in hookworm cases, and ascarids are commonly present in such cases.

As regards our fourth proposition, that chloroform can be given internally in castor oil in therapeutic doses with a degree of safety which compares favorably with that of other anthelmintics, we can only say that our experiments show it to be true so far as dogs are concerned. Almost all anthelmintics are poisons, intended to kill or stupefy or otherwise disable and remove worms, while at the same time inflicting a minimum amount of damage on the host animal by virtue of the comparative insolubility of the drugs or their rapid elimination. Chloroform is one of the type which is rapidly eliminated. While present in the body and in the course of elimination, it does more or less damage to the liver, and frequently to the kidneys and heart. In the therapeutic dose, this damage to the kidneys and heart is usually slight, and that to the liver is completely repaired in the course of two or three weeks. We doubt whether the permanent damage to the organism is greater than that resulting from the general surgical anesthesia of chloroform or the employment of the common anthelmintics.

5. Schultz, W. H.: Remedies for Animal Parasites, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., Sept. 30, pp. 1102-1106.

6. Alessandrini: Policlinico, Rome, 1915, **22**, prat., pp. 822-827.

However, it is evident that in the interest of the patient's safety, an anthelmintic dose of 2 or 3 c.c. of chloroform should not be repeated within three weeks, and that certain lesions of the liver, kidneys and heart would be contraindications. It is also true of chloroform, as of other anthelmintics, that patients with massive infestations who are in very poor physical condition and whose vitality is much lowered should be put in the best possible physical condition before a weakened digestive tract, with the lesions due to hookworm attacks, is subjected to the shock of anthelmintic treatment.

SUMMARY

Our experimental findings indicate that oil of chenopodium should be accompanied by large doses of castor oil, and that when so given it is an uncommonly effective and quite safe anthelmintic for use against ascarids. Chloroform in castor oil, in therapeutic doses, is the most effective anthelmintic we have found for use against hookworms, and we consider it as safe as thymol or any other effective drug for use against hookworm disease.

OCCURRENCE IN CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OF SCARS FROM TUBERCULOUS CERVICAL ADENITIS

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It would seem that old scars in the neck due to tuberculous adenitis would be found with reasonable frequency in a large series of patients who are suffering from clinical tuberculosis. By this is meant scars from suppurating tuberculous cervical glands, or scars following operations on these glands. The removal of such glands is a common operation in surgical clinics; and in general and dispensary medical practice, patients with suppurating glands of the neck present themselves quite often for treatment. What becomes of these patients? Do they ultimately die from tuberculosis? There is a widespread belief that many do, for it has been almost a clinical axiom that scrofulosis predisposes to tuberculosis. The sure way to ascertain this would be to trace these patients through life, which is obviously impracticable. One may approach this from the other way and find how many tuberculous patients who for the most part have unfavorable prognosis, have neck scars due to tuberculous cervical adenitis. This, of course, is not definite; but in a group of patients presenting, for the most part, far advanced cases of tuberculosis, the data will be dependable. There may be objections that these scars may not be due to tuberculous disease; but a careful examination and inquiry into the history will exclude some, and the assumption that all are due to tuberculosis unless definitely proved otherwise will give fair conclusions and will place the errors on the safe side.

During the past year and a half, at Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y., 2,000 patients with clinical tuberculosis were examined for scars on the neck. The entire neck was inspected and palpated, and the patient was questioned as to the scars. Of the 2,000, there were about 1,600 who had moderately and far advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, and the great majority of these were far advanced, with an unfavorable prognosis. The remaining 400 had incipient (a very few), orthopedic, glandular, genito-urinary and surgical tuberculosis. A group such as this is a fairly representative series of the common run of tuberculosis, and it is fair to assume that it should give an idea of how frequently these neck scars occur.

Among the 2,000 patients, there were sixty-nine with neck scars. Of these, five were excluded: one whose scar followed an operation for wryneck, two from tooth abscess, and two whose scars occurred during scarlet fever. Of the remaining sixty-four:

The scars of twenty occurred in childhood, their clinical tuberculosis not becoming evident to them until after childhood: Fifteen were improving, five retrograding; twelve had pulmonary tuberculosis, four pulmonary and orthopedic tuberculosis, and four orthopedic tuberculosis.

There were eighteen whose scars appeared after childhood and before the onset of their clinical tuberculosis: Nine were improving, nine retrograding; sixteen had pulmonary tuberculosis, and two pulmonary and orthopedic tuberculosis.

There were nine whose scars occurred after the onset of their clinical tuberculosis: Five were improving, four were retrograding; seven had pulmonary tuberculosis, and two pulmonary and orthopedic tuberculosis. This group impressed one as having the poorest prognosis.

There were seventeen whose scars occurred at the same time at which their clinical tuberculosis began: Fifteen were improving, two retrograding; thirteen had pulmonary tuberculosis, one pulmonary and orthopedic tuberculosis, and three orthopedic tuberculosis. This group seemed to have less active tuberculosis and a better prognosis than any of the other groups. It was rather difficult to classify some of these as to their type, and some had cases probably of uncomplicated glandular tuberculosis.

The whole number of patients who had neck scars (sixty-four) is 3.2 per cent. of the entire group, and it was less than was expected. Slightly more than two thirds were improving, which is worthy of notice when the unfavorable far-advanced nature of the great majority of the 2,000 cases is considered. The number of patients who had orthopedic tuberculosis (sixteen) is large in proportion, since there were only about 250 orthopedic cases in the series.

These observations were made chiefly to learn how many patients with clinical tuberculosis had old cervical scars due to tuberculous disease which had occurred in childhood. There were twenty, 1 per cent. of the series. This also was a great deal less than was expected. This is of interest because of the present popular theory of childhood infection of Roemer, Much and others. According to this theory, all tuberculosis has its incidence in childhood; it is primarily a disease of the lymphatic structures, in which it is latent until it assumes the characteristic types. The tonsil is a frequent portal of entry for tuberculosis in childhood, and the cervical glands usually derive their infection by way of the tonsils. The tendency of tuberculous cervical adenitis is to suppurate and thus produce neck scars, or, if treated surgically, to produce scars, and yet only 1 per cent. of 2,000 patients with clinical tuberculosis showed this evidence of childhood infection. There seems to be a growing belief among many observers that simple glandular tuberculosis in childhood adds resistance to later tuberculous infection, and that few adults who show this die of tuberculosis. Furthermore, the radical removal of tuberculous cervical adenitis by surgery has many advocates who consider many of these cases as purely local lesions which, if excised, cause the patient little if any further trouble. These findings are in agreement with both of these beliefs, for few scars were

found, especially childhood scars, and the majority were showing a tendency to improve.

CONCLUSIONS

Scars in the neck due to tuberculous cervical adenitis are infrequent in clinical tuberculosis.

Tuberculous patients having these scars generally show a greater tendency to improve with the usual sanatorium care than do others.

Neck scars from tuberculous cervical adenitis in childhood are infrequent in adult clinical tuberculosis.

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THE TREATMENT OF HYPOPYON KERATITIS *

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Of the serious corneal ulcers the most frequent are those due to pneumococci, while next in frequency of occurrence are those due to diplobacilli. The characteristics of the pneumococcus ulcer, or ulcus serpens, are so well known that it is not necessary to discuss them here at length, but it may be well to emphasize certain features. Undoubtedly the most common cause for this type of ulcer is trauma, but there are two other causes that are often not recognized, namely, herpes corneae and glaucoma. Peters,[1] in fact, insists that the peculiar character of ulcus serpens is dependent on a neuropathic basis. This I think is doubtful, but it is probable that in many cases corneal herpes permits the pneumococcus infection to take place. After the infection has become well established the herpetic condition is obscured and so escapes recognition. The course of these cases, however, usually seems to be no different from the frankly traumatic cases. In cases due to glaucoma the failure to recognize the cause may prove disastrous. In many of the eyes that have been removed for perforating ulcer of the cornea and submitted to me for examination I have found deep cupping of the optic disk, although the glaucomatous condition was previously unsuspected. This mistake will less frequently be made if the tension of the affected eye is taken with the finger and the other eye is carefully examined for evidences of glaucoma. The tonometer should not be used on an infected cornea, even after it has apparently healed, as the traumatism may have an unfavorable effect.

As a rule an ulcus serpens appears less serious than it really is. This is due to the fact that the leukocytic infiltration is often relatively slight and is most marked at the periphery of the ulcer, leaving the center comparatively clear. The central clear area, however, is really the most severely damaged part of the cornea, for it is almost completely necrotic. The pneumococci are usually most abundant in the infiltrated border of the ulcer because those in the center are cast off with the superficial layers as loss of substance occurs. In rapidly advancing cases, however, before much loss of substance has taken place, I have found the surface layers of the central portion loaded with pneumococci. The center of the ulcer may later appear more opaque owing to the deposition of fibrin and pus cells on Descemet's membrane behind it. This is analogous to thrombus formation on the injured wall of a blood vessel.

Although ulcus serpens is now known to be due to the pneumococcus, yet much bacteriologic work remains to be done in regard to it. The fact that ulcus serpens never occurs in cases of pneumococcus conjunctivitis, while it is not infrequent in cases of dacryocystitis, would seem to show that some special strain or strains of pneumococci are required to produce it. The fact, too, that ulcus serpens is rare in children, although the latter are especially susceptible to pneumonia and to pneumococcus conjunctivitis, also seems to point in the same direction. It is possible, on the other hand, that this may be due to the fact that children do not often sustain the kind of injuries most likely to cause ulcus serpens, and that they are seldom affected with corneal herpes or glaucoma. So far as I know, however, no careful bacteriologic investigation of this question has yet been made. In view of the beneficial results of serum treatment obtained by Cole at the Rockefeller Hospital in cases of pneumonia due to certain strains of pneumococci, it is possible that such an investigation would be of value from the standpoint of treatment of corneal ulcers.

The diplobacillus ulcer differs considerably in its clinical appearance from ulcus serpens, but if not properly treated is fully as destructive to sight. There are several varieties of diplobacilli that may cause corneal ulcers, the most common being the Morax-Axenfeld. All such ulcers seem to have about the same clinical characteristics, so that for practical purposes the diplobacilli may be identified with sufficient accuracy by the examination of smears. It has been stated that it is impossible to differentiate by clinical appearances alone between pneumococcus and diplobacillus ulcers, but this is not in accord with my own experience. Perhaps the most striking feature of the diplobacillus ulcer is the relatively slight general reaction of the eye compared to the extent of the ulcer. This is manifested especially by the size of the hypopyon, which is relatively very small. The ulcer itself is more uniform in appearance than an ulcus serpens, the marginal infiltrate being less marked and the whole ulcer having a gelatinous appearance, due to plastic exudate.

The treatment of hypopyon keratitis has hitherto been highly unsatisfactory, judging by the fact that out of all the diverse methods of treatment no single one has been generally adopted. It would be impracticable here to discuss each of these methods in detail, and I have therefore attempted to classify them as follows:

Symptomatic Treatment.—This includes the use of an occlusive bandage, hot applications, and atropin to combat the iritis. The use of various nonirritating ointments may also be included under this head, since, judging by the ineffectiveness of still stronger antiseptics, their only value is to act as lubricants. Ethylmorphin hydrochlorid (dionin) is also frequently used, and some surgeons employ miotics instead of atropin. This method of treatment undoubtedly yields a fair percentage of relatively good results, a fact that is apt to be lost sight of when estimating the value of other methods.

Serum Therapy.—The antipneumococcus serum of Roemer has not yielded the results anticipated, and has therefore never come into general use. As already pointed out, however, in view of the results obtained in cases of pneumonia at the Rockefeller Hospital, there

* From the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.
* Read before the Section on Ophthalmology at the Sixty-Eighth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, New York, June, 1917.

1. Peters: Ueber traumatische Hornhauterkrankungen und ihre Beziehungen zum Herpes Corneae, Arch. f. Ophth., 1904, 57, 93.

is still a possibility that an immune serum may be developed that will prove effective in corneal ulcers due to certain strains of pneumococci.

Vaccine Therapy.—If vaccine therapy is under any condition effective against pneumococci, it should be especially valuable in cases of ulcus serpens, for here we have a relatively minute localized focus insufficient to cause any appreciable systemic reaction. Nevertheless, no conclusive evidence has been brought forth that vaccines are of the slightest benefit in cases of ulcus serpens. Recently interest has been shown in the nonspecific treatment of infectious diseases by injections of other foreign proteins, but I am not aware that it has yet been tried in cases of corneal ulcer.

Chemotherapy.—As regards the treatment of localized infections in general, the ideal germicide, of course, would be one which destroyed the micro-organisms without seriously injuring the tissues. In 1907, with E. K. Ellis,[2] I made experiments with a large number of antiseptics claimed to be noninjurious to the tissues, and found that in every case their germicidal activity was destroyed by serum. This explained at once their ineffectiveness against infections as well as their nonirritating qualities. It seems to me that it is altogether unlikely that any chemical substance of simple structure will be found to fulfil the ideal requirements. In any case, dilute solution of the germicide and prolonged exposure to its action would probably be necessary for differential effects as between the organisms and tissues. Thus far, no germicide fulfilling the foregoing requirements has been brought forward with the possible exception of optochin.

Ethyl-Hydrocuprein (Optochin).—This was introduced by Morgenroth as a specific germicide against the pneumococcus. It seems, however, to have proved a disappointment in the treatment of pneumonia, owing to the fact that it cannot safely be given in doses sufficiently large to be effective. It has also been used as a local application in the treatment of ulcus serpens, and almost all the reports of cases so treated have been highly favorable. When added to serum, the hydrochlorid is immediately and abundantly precipitated, so that it is evident that only a minute quantity could penetrate inflamed tissues. It is stated, however, that enough remains in solution to give a certain amount of germicidal effect. It seemed improbable to me that this could be sufficient to be of service in the treatment of ulcus serpens, and I have therefore waited for more conclusive evidence before personally giving optochin a trial. In the meantime I have noted its action in a few cases of my colleagues in which it has been highly ineffective. It is noteworthy that even those reporting favorable results admit failures in certain cases. These are explained by assuming that the organisms develop tolerance toward the drug. I suspect, however, that the real difficulty is that the germicide cannot reach the organisms when the cornea is deeply infected. This is suggested also by the fact that many treatments are necessary, whereas if the germicide actually reaches the organisms in effective concentration, as supposed to be the case, it should be possible to sterilize the ulcer in one or two vigorous treatments.

Organic Silver Salts.—The best known of these are argyrol and protargol, but many others have been brought forward. Pitzman[3] has pointed out that their germicidal properties depend entirely on the amount of uncombined silver salt they contain. It is obvious that their irritating properties depend on this also. Thus argyrol contains a very small amount of uncombined silver salt and hence is almost nonirritating and nongermicidal, while protargol, which contains a relatively high proportion, is correspondingly more highly germicidal and also more irritating in solutions of the same concentration. So far as germicidal activity goes, the large amount of combined silver in argyrol is wasted. In other words, if solutions of each of the various organic silver compounds were made in such concentrations as to have the same irritating properties, they would each have practically the same germicidal powers. In 1906 I showed that the germicidal properties of argyrol and protargol are destroyed by serum, so that it is impossible for them to kill bacteria within inflamed tissues even if they reach the organisms.[4] Although it seems certain, therefore, that they are valueless in the treatment of corneal ulcers, their use for this purpose has not even yet been abandoned.

Tincture of Iodin.—This has been highly recommended for the treatment of corneal ulcers, but I fail to see how it can be of service except in the most superficial infections. While it is highly germicidal to bacteria immersed in it, as ordinarily applied to corneal ulcers, it cannot penetrate the tissues effectively. When it comes in contact with moist surfaces the alcohol is diluted and the iodin precipitated, or the alcohol precipitates the albuminous bodies encountered and is thus checked in its penetration. In this connection the following experiment seems to be of considerable significance: I applied tincture of iodin to a large colony of staphylococci growing on coagulated blood serum, allowing the solution to act for over two minutes. On then making a culture from the colony, I obtained an abundant growth. Unless, therefore, the solution is applied sufficiently long and in sufficient abundance as markedly to injure the tissues, no important germicidal action can be expected from it. This conclusion, I may say also, is in accord with my practical experience.

Zinc Sulphate.—Axenfeld[5] states that he has never failed to check the progress of a diplobacillus ulcer of the cornea by means of zinc sulphate. He uses strong solutions applied directly to the ulcer and weak solutions instilled into the conjunctival sac. A few observers report unsuccessful results with this treatment in severe cases. In laboratory tests zinc sulphate is said to have but slight germicidal action on diplobacilli, so that its therapeutic value is probably dependent on an inhibitory effect.

Anilin Dyes.—Pyoktanin (methyl violet) and methylene blue have been used in the treatment of corneal ulcers, but without marked success. Basic fuchsin and gentian violet have in recent years been advocated as effective nonirritating germicides, but experiments made by me go to show that their germicidal action is too feeble to promise any success in the treatment of corneal ulcers. Thus in 1 per cent. solutions I found that neither of these dyes would destroy the *Staphylococcus aureus* with exposure of over an hour. A saturated aqueous solution of methylene blue was not destructive to this organism after an exposure of four and one half hours.

2. Verhoeff, F. H., and Ellis, E. K.: The Bactericidal Values of Some Widely Advertised Antiseptics, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., June 29, 1907, p. 2175.

3. Pitzman: The Antiseptic and Germicidal Properties of the Silver Salts and Preparations, Am. Jour. Ophth., 1912, **29**, 1.

4. Verhoeff, F. H.: A Further Note on the Antiseptic Properties of Sodium Aurate, Correspondence, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., May 12, 1906, p. 1462.

5. Axenfeld: Bacteriology of the Eye, translated by MacNab, New York, 1908, p. 301.

Ion Therapy.—The attempt to sterilize corneal ulcers by treating them with solutions ionized by an electric current seems to me irrational, for in this way the antiseptics are dissociated into simpler elements whose action on the bacteria and the tissues must be still less differential than the original solutions.

Thermotherapy.—The effectiveness of the thermocautery in the treatment of corneal ulcers has been well demonstrated by actual experience. The objection to its use is that so much tissue must be destroyed or injured in order to insure destruction of the organisms that excessive scarring results. Several attempts have been made to obviate this difficulty. Bourgeois[6] employed a blast of hot air, such as is used by dentists; Weekers[7] held the cautery point at a distance from the ulcer, while Wessely[8] employed a tube with a blunted point heated by steam. More recently Shahan[9] has made a careful experimental investigation along this line, and has devised an instrument by means of which he can accurately control the temperature to which the cornea is heated. He found, however, that with the moderate temperatures and relatively long exposures with which he worked, it was impossible to destroy bacteria within the cornea without severely injuring the corneal tissue.

Prince[10] has advocated what he terms the pasteurization of corneal ulcers. A conical shaped piece of copper is heated to a red heat and then held close to the ulcer until it cools. The treatment is given once or twice daily. Prince contends that the organisms are checked in their growth, thus allowing the natural defenses of the body better opportunity to cope with them. I have tried Prince's method both clinically and experimentally, and have reluctantly concluded that it is of little if any value. It was used in five clinical cases of ulcus serpens, all of a severe type. In two of these cases perforation occurred; in one, Guthrie-Saemisch section was required, and two came to enucleation. Experimentally I tested out the method by injecting staphylococci into each cornea of a rabbit and then "pasteurizing" one of them. I found that when care was taken to inject about the same number of organisms in each eye, the resulting abscesses were practically identical in size.

Working with Dr. C. E. Hill, I have also investigated the possibility, suggested previously by Shahan, that intense heat briefly applied might be more injurious to bacteria than to the cornea. It seemed to me that radiant heat offered the greatest possibility of success, since, owing to the transparency of the normal cornea, there would be a selective action on an ulcer owing to the absorption of the rays by the infiltrate, and since also, working with Bell,[11] I had found that the effect of radiant heat was greatest in the deepest layers of the cornea. We therefore made use of a carbon arc and lens system which delivered enough radiant heat at the focus to ignite a match almost instantly. The experiments were made by injecting staphylococci into one cornea of a rabbit and then exposing each eye in turn to the light for the same length of time, which was varied in different experiments. We found that even when the control cornea was severely injured by the heat, an abscess nevertheless developed in the infected cornea. These experiments seemed so conclusive that it appeared useless to proceed further. If they had resulted more favorably, it was our intention to standardize the apparatus and also to attempt to devise some method for protecting the iris and fundus of the eye from injury.

Phototherapy.—Hertel[12] in 1903, and again in 1907, brought forward what he regarded as conclusive evidence of the value of ultraviolet light in the treatment of corneal ulcers. I have elsewhere discussed Hertel's experiments and have pointed out that none of them were conclusive. In addition I have recorded a series of experiments[13] which prove that it is impossible to destroy bacteria within the cornea by means of ultraviolet light without severely injuring the cornea. In most of these experiments the cornea was exposed to the light immediately after it had been injected with bacteria, that is, while it was still transparent. If under these conditions the bacteria could not be killed without undue injury to the cornea, it is obvious that it would be futile to attempt to kill them in a cornea infiltrated with pus cells and so made practically impassable to germicidal rays. In fact, by the use of suitable screens, I found that the relatively long ultraviolet waves, the only ones that are able to penetrate the cornea, are much less injurious to the bacteria than to the cornea.

Cauterization.—Various chemical caustics have been advocated in the treatment of corneal ulcers, and probably any of them will check the ulcerative process if properly used; but the thermocautery seems to be generally preferred. Of the chemical caustics, pure phenol (carbolic acid) is probably as good as any, if not better. It has been shown experimentally by Guillery[14] that mineral acids should be avoided, owing to the danger of injuring the lens. The chief objection to the use of caustics of any kind is the same as that which applies to the thermocautery, that is, the excessive scarring which results.

Subconjunctival injections of irritating solutions for the purpose of causing severe reactions and thus combating the infection have been highly recommended in the treatment of corneal ulcers. Fuchs[15] stated that he regarded this method of value in early cases but of no service in advanced cases. I myself have found other treatment so effective in early cases that it has seemed unnecessary for me to give this painful method a trial.

Operative Treatment.—Stephenson[16] has pointed out that priority for the operation of incising corneal ulcers belongs to Guthrie, who performed the operation twenty-seven years before Saemisch. The beneficial effect of this operation is generally so great as well as prompt that there is no question as to its effectiveness. The explanation of its effect is probably that it reduces the pressure on the cornea and allows drainage to take place from the cut surfaces, while at the same time it causes the ulcer to be continually irrigated by fluid from the anterior chamber. This fluid is no longer

6. Bourgeois: Nouvelles considérations sur le traitement des ulcères infectieux de la cornée, Ann. d'ocul., 1899, **122**, 55; Le chauffage des ulcères infectieux de la cornée, ibid., 1911, **145**, 273.

7. Weekers: Nouveau traitement des ulcères serpigineux de la cornée par le chauffage, Bull. de la Soc. belge d'ophth., 1910, No. 28, p. 70.

8. Wessely: Zur Behandlung des Ulcus serpens, Ophth. Cong. Heidelberg, 1912, p. 339.

9. Shahan: Effects of Heat on the Eye, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., Aug. 5, 1916, p. 414.

10. Prince: Pasteurization in the Treatment of Corneal Ulcers, Ophth. Rec., 1916, **25**, 177.

11. Verhoeff, F. H., and Bell, Louis: The Pathological Effects of Radiant Energy on the Eye, Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sc., 1916, **51**, 692.

12. Hertel: Experimentelles über ultraviolettes Licht, Ber. u. d. 31 Vers. d. ophth. Ges., Heidelberg, 1903, p. 144; Experimentelles und Klinisches über die Anwendung lokaler Lichttherapie bei Erkrankungen des Bulbus, Arch. f. Ophth., 1907, p. 275.

13. Verhoeff, F. H.: Ultraviolet Light as a Germicidal Agent, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., March 7, 1914, p. 762.

14. Guillery: Hornhautverätzung durch Säuren und ihre Behandlung, Arch. f. Augenh., 1909, **63**, 258.

15. Personal communication to the author.

16. Stephenson: Priority: Guthrie or Saemisch Operation for Hypopyon Keratitis, Ophthalmoscope, 1910, p. 266.

ordinary aqueous, but owing to the low intra-ocular pressure as well as the inflammatory reaction, it is almost pure serum and hence richly contains the bactericidal properties of the blood. In rare cases, however, this operation fails and the ulceration continues, or intra-ocular infection takes place through the incision. Probably in these cases either the organisms are unusually virulent or the patient's serum is lacking in immune substances.

In spite of the remarkable results usually following the Guthrie-Saemisch operation, it is generally employed only as a last resort, for although it may put a stop to the ulcerative process, the condition finally resulting is apt to be far from desirable. Almost always there is anterior synechia with its attendant dangers of secondary glaucoma and sympathetic uveitis, while the irregular astigmatism resulting from the scar is apt to be of an extreme degree.

Keratectomy.—Foroni[17] reports exceptionally good results from dissecting away the superficial layers of the cornea in the ulcerated area, curetting the wound and irrigating with a 1:1,000 solution of mercuric cyanid. That the results of this treatment are not all that could be desired, however, is shown by the fact that he finds it necessary in some cases to perforate the cornea in its periphery with the galvano-cautery. I have never tried this method, but it seems to me unnecessarily severe.

Conjunctival Flaps.—The placing of a conjunctival flap over a corneal ulcer has been strongly recommended by Kuhnt and others as an effective method of treatment. In the few cases in which I myself have tried this procedure, the flap has not remained in position long enough to be of any service. Possibly my technic has been at fault here.

Author's Method.—With the limited number of cases at my command, it has seemed to me better to continue a method that was giving good results, to find out its exact limitations, and to attempt to improve it, rather than to change continually from one method to another and thus reach no definite conclusions. In this way, during the past three years, I have worked out a method of treating corneal ulcers that has given results more satisfactory than has any other method I have employed or seen used. I am far from regarding the method, however, as the final solution of the problem.

The patient is placed in bed, the affected eye thoroughly cocainized, and a speculum inserted. He is then told to look at various points on the ceiling until a position is found at which the ulcer is directly upward. This position must be maintained throughout the treatment, but the patient seldom finds any difficulty in keeping his eye sufficiently steady. Occasionally it has been necessary for him to fix his other eye on the finger of an assistant. With a Beer's knife, incisions are now made in the ulcer thus: The back of the knife is held toward the cornea and the point entered slantingly into the margin of the ulcer. The knife is then pushed through the middle of the ulcer to the opposite margin, care being taken to make the incision as deep as possible without entering the anterior chamber. It will be found that, owing to the slanting position of the knife, Descemet's membrane is pushed away from the point so that the incision may be carried down almost if not quite to this membrane without danger. The point of the knife is now entered in the center of the incision just made, and a radial incision perpendicular to the latter carried to the margin of the ulcer. A similar incision is then made in the opposite direction, so that the final result is a crucial incision. In the case of large ulcers, several additional incisions should be made, starting each time at the center. With the point of the knife the infiltrated border of the ulcer is now superficially curetted, and the material obtained used for the bacteriologic examination. After this, the entire surface of the cornea around the ulcer is dried by touching it with small dry swabs of sterile absorbent cotton.

The ulcer is now ready for treatment with the germicide, a highly concentrated Lugol's solution: iodin, 25; potassium iodid, 50; water, 100. This is applied by means of cotton-tipped tooth picks, and the application should be limited to the ulcer itself, as the solution will quickly injure the epithelium. Owing to the cornea's being dry, the solution has no tendency to spread beyond the ulcer. After the entire area of the ulcer has been moistened, additional solution is added until there is an actual puddle on the ulcer. This is allowed to remain five minutes, when it is quickly flushed out of the conjunctival sac by a jet of boric acid solution. A rubber bulb filled with boric acid solution should be in constant readiness for this purpose, for should the patient move his eye abruptly and cause the Lugol's solution to flow over the cornea, it is necessary to wash it away at once. If this should happen before the five minutes have elapsed, the cornea should be dried again and the Lugol's solution reapplied. The treatment is absolutely painless.

In cases of very small ulcers, the Lugol's solution is applied without making the incisions described. In deciding whether or not to make the incisions, I do not depend entirely on the size of the ulcer, however, but also on the rapidity of its progress and the amount of general ocular reaction, as evidenced particularly by the size of the hypopyon. In active cases, even when the ulcer is small, it is probable that the organisms have become disseminated for a considerable distance from the ulcer proper and hence may not be reached by the germicide unless the incisions are first made. When there is doubt, the incisions should always be made, as they do not noticeably increase the opacity left by the ulcer. In fact, as the ulcer heals, all traces of the incisions disappear.

In cases of rapidly progressing ulcers of large size, with large hypopyon, after the foregoing treatment has been completed, I make a small puncture through the center of the ulcer with the Beer's knife, and evacuate the aqueous. This puncture is not large enough to evacuate the hypopyon, and I believe it advantageous for the latter to remain. It holds both the iris and lens away from the opening, and thus prevents anterior synechia and injury to the lens. I have never seen any harm result from this central puncture, and I now always make it unless I am absolutely certain it is unnecessary. In cases of suspected glaucoma, it should never be omitted. Its chief disadvantage is that it causes more or less pain.

The after-treatment of these cases consists in keeping the patient in bed with both eyes bandaged, the use of White's mercuric chlorid ointment as a lubricant, and in the instillation of atropin to keep the pupil open. The beneficial effects of the iodin treatment do not become apparent until after forty-eight hours, when the ulcer appears cleaner, the hypopyon smaller, and the eye becomes much more comfortable. In case the central puncture was made, the longer the anterior

17. Foroni: Keratektomie, Arch. f. Augenh., 1915, **78**, 279.

chamber remains empty the better. If no improvement is noted at the end of seventy-two hours, and the anterior chamber has become reestablished, the treatment should be repeated.

It may be of interest to give the reasons that led me to adopt this method of treatment. Although it was evident that we possessed no germicide that would destroy bacteria in the cornea without injury to the cornea itself, it seemed to me that some of the germicides must be far less injurious than others. Moreover, since the cornea was already severely injured in the ulcerated area wherein the bacteria chiefly occurred, it seemed that a certain amount of additional injury would make relatively slight difference as regards the visual results. It occurred to me, therefore, that Lugol's solution, which was known to be a powerful germicide, might answer my purpose. I found that a freshly prepared solution even in as high dilution as 1:2,000 (iodin, 1; potassium iodid, 2; water, 2,000) would destroy the *Staphylococcus aureus* in less than one minute. I also found, however, that when mixed with an equal volume of ascitic fluid, a solution of 2:1,000 would not kill this organism in twenty-four hours. It was evident, therefore, that dilute solutions would be useless, since their germicidal activity would be destroyed as they permeated the tissue, and solutions sufficiently strong to overcome the neutralizing effect of the tissue fluid would be necessary. In this connection I found by experiments on rabbits that while strong solutions promptly killed the corneal corpuscles, they had remarkably little effect on the corneal stroma. For instance, a small amount of a 1 per cent. solution could be injected directly into the cornea without causing a permanent opacity. Evidently new corneal corpuscles made their way in from the periphery, and the original condition of the cornea was restored. Since in corneal ulcers the corneal corpuscles are already largely destroyed by the bacterial toxins, it appeared likely that strong Lugol's solution would do no additional harm except so far as it destroyed a greater or less number of corpuscles at the periphery of the ulcer. On the other hand, it was found that if an area about 5 mm. in diameter was injected with the 1 per cent. solution, it caused, owing to its prolonged action, softening of the corneal stroma and a permanent opacity.

It is unfortunately not possible to produce in animals progressive corneal ulcers similar to those caused in man by pneumococci. I was compelled, therefore, to test the value of Lugol's solution by actual trial in human cases. At the outset I employed a 2 per cent. solution and applied it by placing a glass tube over the ulcer and filling the tube with the solution. This method seemed effective, but was difficult of application. I then increased the strength of the solution to 5 per cent. and used the method of making a puddle on the ulcer as mentioned above. In cases of small ulcers this was uniformly successful, but in cases of larger ulcers it sometimes happened that the process would start up again at one point or another, thus indicating that bacteria in the comparatively normal cornea had not been reached by the germicide. I then adopted the plan of making incisions in the ulcer for the twofold purpose of allowing the germicide to permeate the tissue more freely and of permitting drainage afterward. At the same time the strength of the Lugol's solution was increased to 25 per cent. Even with this powerful solution applied for five minutes, there was an occasional case in which evidently not all the bacteria were not killed. In fact, judging by the amount of discoloration of the tissues, it was clear that in no case did the solution penetrate far into the normal corneal tissue. For rapidly progressing cases, therefore, in which it was probable that the organisms had become disseminated far into the cornea away from the ulcer, the plan was adopted of making a central puncture in the ulcer to obtain as far as possible the additional advantage of the Guthrie-Saemisch operation without its disadvantages.

Altogether I have treated forty-two cases of corneal ulcer with hypopyon by this method. These cases were unselected except to the extent that only such cases were treated in this way as were regarded as sufficiently serious to require admission to the hospital. Bacteriologic examinations, which were made in almost every case, showed the ulcers to be due either to pneumococci or diplobacilli.

In twenty-one cases the ulcer was small, from 1.5 to about 4 mm. in diameter, and the process was checked in every case. In these cases the visual acuity at the time of discharge from the hospital was $^{20}/_{70}$ or better in seven cases, $^{20}/_{100}$ in five cases, $^{20}/_{200}$ in six cases, and $^{12}/_{200}$ in two cases. In one case the acuity was equal only to the counting of fingers at 8 feet; but this was due to an older scar. In eight cases the ulcer was of moderate size, but was sufficient to reduce the visual acuity to the perception of light or the counting of fingers. Here the process was also checked in every case, but the resulting visual acuity was of course not great at the time of discharge, ranging from the counting of fingers at from 1½ to 8 feet. In thirteen cases the ulcer was very large, involving from one-half to two-thirds or more of the corneal surface. Here the process was checked in eight cases, but the visual acuity obtained was only equal to the perception of light or shadows. In five cases the process was not checked, and in three of these enucleation was performed. No doubt in some of the cases the visual acuity could later have been improved by optical iridectomy.

The average age of the patients with small ulcers was 39 years, while that of the patients with larger ulcers was 50 years. It would seem, therefore, that older persons allow the ulcerative process to gain greater headway before applying for treatment. This, I think, is due in part at least to the lessened sensibility of the cornea and the weaker mentality of the older persons.

In one of these cases the ulcer was associated with dacryocystitis. In twenty-two cases there was a definite history of recent trauma. Glaucoma was noted in one case, but may have been overlooked in others. Diplobacilli were found in six cases. In each of these the process was checked, except in one in which three-fourths of the corneal surface was involved at the time of treatment. Owing to illness, this patient was not treated by me personally.

Judging by my results, as well as by those of some of my colleagues who have also tried this method of treatment, I feel safe in saying that it will stop the progress of any corneal ulcer of small size and leave a minimal scar. In cases of ulcers of moderate size the process will also almost always be checked by it, but in cases of very large ulcers failures will often occur, owing to the fact that the germicide cannot reach all the bacteria. In the latter cases, however, so much of the cornea has already been involved that little is to be gained by checking the ulcerative process. It is impor-

tant, therefore, in the case of any ulcer to apply the treatment as soon as the patient presents himself. In hospital practice, to save unnecessary delay, the treatment should be carried out in the outpatient department before the patient has been admitted to the wards.

FURTHER STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF HEAT ON THE EYE*

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In this work and in the work[1] reported at the 1916 session of the American Medical Association, the method of applying heat to the cornea has been one of direct conduction by means of hot metal placed in contact with the cornea. Methods of radiation by holding hot objects near the eye, by convection, through hot air or steam, etc., have been unsatisfactory because of the difficulties in exact control both as to intensity and as to quantity.

The difference between success and failure in applying heat in such grave conditions as serpiginous ulcer of the cornea is measured by only a few Fahrenheit degrees, as will be shown in the following experiments and case reports. Moreover, different materials have different degrees of heat conductivity, just as they do of electric conductivity. For an exact definition, therefore, it is necessary to state the intensity as indicated by the thermometer or thermocouple, and the material used for conducting the heat. In all these experiments and cases the material used was brass plated with nickel.

An experiment will make clear the need of stating the material used for conduction. A mass of nickel-plated brass (the thermophor applicator described at the 1916 session) was heated to 150 F. and applied to the cornea of a rabbit's eye for one minute. The epithelium was destroyed over an area somewhat greater than the surface placed in contact with the cornea. Bowman's membrane and the substantia propria were clouded so that the iris was scarcely visible through the heated area. It took five days for the epithelium to be completely replaced, and the cornea was somewhat clouded for a month or more. In contrast to this a test tube was filled with water, a thermometer placed in the water, and the whole heated until the thermometer indicated 160 F. The rounded end of the test tube was then placed in contact with a rabbit's anesthetized cornea for one minute. During this time the thermometer fell from 160 to 150 F. There was no visible effect on the epithelium, Bowman's membrane, or any part of the eye. The quantity of heat in the water and test tube was much greater (as measured in calories) than that in the brass applicator, but the heat in the brass applicator passed into the cornea with so much more rapidity that marked effects were produced. If glass should be used as an applicator, it would be necessary to institute a series of experiments to determine how high its temperature would have to be raised in order to produce desired effects. Glass is a poor heat conductor. The same condition applies to all other conductors. This probably accounts for the fact that the limit of heat tolerance for different eye tissues has been variously stated by different observers.

The most important application of heat is in serpiginous ulcers of the cornea. It was the routine loss of eyes afflicted with such ulcers that inspired this whole work. These ulcers are ordinarily pneumococcus infections, and are characterized by appearing nearly always singly as virulent ulcerative processes deep within the substantia propria. There is marked conjunctival injection, sometimes much chemosis, and after a few days, pus in the anterior chamber (hypopyon). The organisms advance in all directions from the primary focus, and are most virulently active beneath Bowman's membrane and where not exposed to the air. It is owing to the fact that the organisms are deep within the substantia propria that practically all surface medication has proved a failure. It is also noteworthy that experimental inoculation with pneumococci in numerous cases was produced only by breaking through Bowman's membrane and inserting the bacteria beneath it, and also that when large areas of epithelium were removed around such ulcers, further progress was not made *on* Bowman's membrane, but *beneath* it, while the epithelium was rapidly replacing itself. This replacement of epithelium occurred so rapidly in some cases that the ulcers were roofed over and converted into abscesses. This is important because it permits us to use therapeutic agents which destroy the epithelium wherever applied. This does not hold, however, in streptococcus or pyocyaneus infections.

When the investigation was started it was hoped that pneumococci could be killed within the substantia propria by a degree of heat below the limit of tolerance of the substantia propria. It was found that 130 F. for ten minutes was the limit of tolerance of the substantia propria when the heat was applied through a nickel-plated brass conductor. This was tried on various pneumococcus ulcers and resulted in disappointment. It was found that after such applications positive cultures could be obtained from the site of application, and that the heat which passed through the cornea was sufficient to cause atrophy of iris tissues without permanent clouding of the cornea. By means of thermocouple measurements it was found that heat so applied passed rapidly through the cornea, and that when a constant temperature was applied to the anterior surface of the cornea, the posterior surface reached a constant level in about one minute.

Another series of investigations was then undertaken. Inoculations of pneumococci were made in a number of eyes. Each eye of each rabbit was inoculated. One was treated with heat and the other left untreated, as a control. There is a tendency to spontaneous healing of pneumococcus ulcers in rabbits' eyes. Accordingly rigid controls are necessary for preventing misleading results. Gradually increasing degrees of heat were applied by means of nickel-plated brass thermophor points for one minute only. When applications of 152 F. for one minute were reached, the ulcerative process was stopped both bacteriologically and clinically. A detailed history of one of the rabbits will show the action of treated eye and control:

RABBIT 26.—Inoculated O. D. and O. S., July 13, 1916, with pneumococci.

July 14: O. D., vigorous infection. Area 7 mm. in diameter stains with fluorescein. Took culture. Applied 152 F. somewhat intermittently for one minute, after which ulcer appeared dry and clean. Washed with physiologic sodium chlorid solution. Took culture. O. S., vigorous infection, area 3 mm.

* From the Laboratory of Ophthalmological Pathology, Washington University Medical School.
* Read before the Section on Ophthalmology at the Sixty-Eighth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, New York, June, 1917.

1. Shahan, W. E.: Effects of Heat on the Eye, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., Aug. 5, 1916, p. 414.

in diameter stains with fluorescein. Washed with physiologic sodium chlorid solution.

July 15: O. D., ulcer quiet. No discharge, no hypopyon. O. S., ulcer very active, much discharge, no hypopyon.

July 17: O. D., profuse growth on culture, taken before heating. No growth on culture taken after heating. Eye quiet. Epithelium completely replaced. Thin gray spot on site of ulcer. O. S., much discharge, cornea clouded. Deep ulcer. Area 5 by 8 mm. stains with fluorescein.

July 21: O. D., entirely quiet. Gray central area becoming thinner. O. S., active ulceration. Pupil filled with a membrane. Whole cornea opalescent. Considerable discharge through the epithelium, which has covered ulcer so that fluorescein does not stain.

July 24: O. D., entirely quiet. O. S., severely inflamed. Vessels extend into cornea about 4 mm. from all parts of limbus. Center of ulcer stains with fluorescein.

July 27: O. D., entirely quiet. O. S., still severely inflamed. Vessels extend as a dense red zone 5 mm. into cornea from all parts of limbus.

July 31: O. D., entirely quiet. O. S., site of ulcer yellow, broken down and excavated. Whole cornea up to margins of ulcer filled with a dense network of blood vessels.

August 3: O. D., entirely quiet. O. S., site of ulcer organized. Still yellow deep within substantia propria. Hyphemia.

September 29: O. D., thin gray area at center of cornea. No iris changes. O. S., vessels in cornea all atrophied. Small gray area center of cornea. Yellowish deposit along lower part of cornea. Some clouding anterior capsule. Firm posterior synechiae.

This was repeated on rabbits with variations, sometimes with, sometimes without hypopyon, until it seemed reasonably certain that 152 F. applied for one minute was sufficient to stop the ulcerative process.

It now became desirable to know how much damage this amount of heat did when applied to a normal eye. This was applied to various eyes, and it was found in general that there was complete destruction of the epithelium over an area somewhat larger than the point used. With a 5 mm. point, for instance, there was an area 5 by 6 mm. of denudation. The surface of the cornea was clouded so that often the iris was not visible through it. The epithelium replaced itself in four or five days, and the clouding slowly diminished. A rabbit with O. S. heated so, July 27, 1916, now (Jan. 30, 1917) has a faint nebula at the site of application. The nebula is difficult to see without oblique illumination and the aid of a magnifying glass.

It would seem, therefore, that this method of thermotherapy offered much in the deep treatment of pneumococcus infections, and it was felt that the time was ripe for trial on human eyes when opportunity offered.

To date the following patients have been treated:

CASE 1.—Coal miner, aged 39, consulted Dr. E. C. Spitze, East St. Louis, Dec. 17, 1916. A foreign body was removed from near the inner limbus. There were two small foci of infection at the site of the foreign body. Ulcers were cauterized with saturated phenol iodin solution. The foci coalesced and the ulcer slowly increased in size despite active daily treatment. Dec. 28, 1916, Dr. Spitze brought the patient to me for trial of heat treatment. The ulcer then bordered the limbus and extended about 3 mm. out into the cornea. Trial of methylene blue and 1 per cent. silver nitrate solution to the walls of the ulcer was advised. Dr. Spitze did this and also made subconjunctival injection of 20 mm. of 1:3,000 mercuric chlorid solution. The patient was now in the hospital. The ulcer was steadily growing worse.

Jan. 8, 1917: Dr. Spitze again sent the patient to me. The ulcer now extended 5 mm. along the limbus and 4 mm. into the cornea. There was a dark border where the silver nitrate was applied, and beyond this a yellow zone of virulent infection. Hypopyon was 1 mm. high. The patient complained much of pain. Heat was applied at from 150 to 152 F. with a 5 mm. applicator for one and one-fourth minutes to the ulcer under thorough anesthetization with cocain, 5 per cent. in suprarenal extract, 1:1,000. The application appeared to cause but little pain. After the application the yellowish color was changed to a grayish hue. The epithelium was destroyed over an area extending 1 mm. beyond the margin of the ulcer.

January 9: The patient spent a more comfortable night; the ulcer was quieter and grayish in appearance. The hypopyon was unchanged. Subsequently there was very little pain. The hypopyon disappeared and the ulcer became quieter until January 13, when there was a slight renewal of activity deep within the substantia propria in the border of the ulcer nearest the center of the cornea. There was a slight hypopyon with renewal of pain. Heat at from 150 to 152 F. was then applied for one minute with a 5 mm. applicator. The edge of the applicator was pressed with special firmness against the most active part of the ulcer. There was rather extensive coagulation of the new epithelium that had grown over the site of the ulcer since the first application of heat.

January 15: The ulcer was quiet. There was no discharge. The hypopyon was gone. There had been no pain since three or four hours after the application. Most of the heated area was still bare of epithelium.

January 20: The patient had been slightly uncomfortable for the last two days. There was no discharge. There was a faint diffuse staining with fluorescein along the edge of the ulcer nearest the center of the cornea. There was no hypopyon. A slight gray infiltration along the central and lower edge of the site of the ulcer may have indicated some pneumococcic activity deep within the substantia propria. Atropin and cocain (oil solution) was used. It was decided to wait another day before applying heat.

January 21: The patient was comfortable last night. The gray infiltration appeared to be breaking up into isolated foci. There was no hypopyon. There was no staining with fluorescein. Coddington lens (1 inch focus) revealed the site of the ulcer nearly surrounded by a narrow bulla. Atropin and cocain were used.

January 24: The eye was quiet. The site of the ulcer was filling in. There had been a severe iritis along with the ulcer. There were numerous posterior synechiae and some deposit of the anterior capsule. V. = 3/60. The ulcer did not reach the center of the cornea, and if the deposit on the anterior capsule clears up good vision should be obtained. This patient was seen daily either by Dr. Spitze or myself, and is now in Dr. Spitze's charge. Treatment was complicated by a suppurative postethmoidal and sphenoidal sinusitis. These conditions were cared for by Dr. Arbuckle.

February 10: Dr. Spitze telephones that there has been no renewal of the ulcerative process. The cornea has cleared up and the globe is slowly quieting down.

CASE 2.—Man, aged 56, appeared in Dr. William F. Hardy's service at Washington University Clinic, Jan. 16, 1917, with a corneal ulcer 6 by 8 mm. staining brightly with fluorescein. The eye was blind as the result of an old injury. It was treated with silver nitrate, 0.5 per cent., and atropin. It was bandaged.

January 17: All the symptoms had increased. The treatment was the same.

January 18: A very profuse mucopurulent discharge was soaking the bandage and gumming up the lids and lashes. The patient had had much pain last night. There was moderate hypopyon. The ulcer was larger. Cultures revealed probably pneumococci submerged in staphylococci. With the thermophor, heat was applied at from 150 to 152 F. for one minute to the upper half, and one minute to the lower half of the ulcer with a 5 mm. point. The whole surface of the ulcer was made somewhat gray by the heat.

January 19: The patient complained of pain in the head and the left jaw last night. There was much less discharge. The ulcer was cleaner. There was not much pain in the eye. The hypopyon was about the same as yesterday. Silver nitrate, 0.2 per cent., and atropin were used. A bandage was applied.

January 20: The patient passed a comfortable night. There was very little discharge. The ulcer was quiet. The patient

had the notion that the treatment (heat) had affected the other eye. No physical evidence of this was found. He could not be rid of the notion. Treatment was the same as before.

January 22: The eye had not been dressed for two days. The dressing was dry. The "eye felt fine." The hypopyon was gone. There was a small active area at the upper margin of the ulcer. This should have had heat treatment with a small crescentic applicator. The patient refused to permit this. Treatment was the same.

January 23: The patient had much pain last night. There was a moderate discharge. The active area noted yesterday was extending rapidly downward over the former site of the ulcer. The patient refused heat. He was turned over to an assistant for routine treatment. He disappeared from the clinic. This eye might have been saved either by a higher or more extensive initial application, or by repeating the application over the small area of exacerbation as soon as it appeared.

CASE 3.—A coal miner, aged 46, was referred to me by Dr. Spitze for heat treatment, and has since been cared for by us jointly.

January 18: The patient was struck in the right eye five days ago by a piece of coal. There was an ulcer at the center of the cornea 5 mm. in diameter. Hypopyon was 1 mm. high. Cultures and smear revealed pneumococci. There was very marked chemosis. The bulbar conjunctiva overhung and lay on the cornea for about 1 mm.

In this case the serious mistake of explaining the working of the thermophor to other physicians in the presence of the patient was made. The applicator was felt by these physicians and the audible comment on its hotness made. As a result the patient was nervous and apprehensive, expecting his eye to be burnt. Heat, from 150 to 152 F., was applied for one minute somewhat intermittently. The patient did not hold his eye still. This was done by artificial light, and slight changes in the hue of ulcer could not be made out.

January 19: Dr. Spitze reported that the patient had very little pain last night.

January 20: The ulcer was much worse and was spreading in all directions. The hypopyon was larger. The ulcer was too large to be covered by a 5 mm. thermophor point. Heat, from 150 to 152 F., was applied to the upper temporal surface of the ulcer for one minute and also to the lower nasal surface for one minute. Continuous applications were made. The patient exhibited some signs of pain.

January 21: Dr. Spitze reported the ulcer clean and much better.

January 22: The eye had not been dressed for about twenty hours. There was little complaint of pain. The ulcer was clean. The bandage was dry. There was no discharge. There was a small area of activity at the upper margin and another at the temporal margin of the ulcer. Heat, from 150 to 152 F., was applied to each of these for one minute with a 2 mm. applicator. They were washed with physiologic sodium chlorid solution. Atropin and cocain (oil) solution was used.

January 23: The patient had considerable pain, especially in the head, last night. The ulcer was generally clean. The active area at the upper margin of the ulcer was still somewhat active. The active area at the temporal side was quiet. The eye "felt fine" this morning. The hypopyon was smaller.

January 24: The conjunctiva at the upper limbus overhung the cornea and extended downward on it for 2 mm. Beneath this fold and sharply defined by it was a very active deep area of infection. All the rest of the cornea was quiet and translucent, allowing all parts of the iris and pupil to be seen. This focus emphasized the previous statement that pneumococci are most virulently active where not exposed to the air. By means of forceps the overlapping conjunctiva was held away from cornea and 154 F. was applied to the ulcer for one minute with a crescentic pointed applicator.

January 25: The patient had rather marked pain last night. The ulcerative process had stopped. There was a small quantity of fresh blood within the substantia propria at the center of the cornea. This was probably due to a small central perforation, although the anterior chamber was not collapsed and the iris did not touch the cornea. This perforation confused the effects of the heat somewhat, as such ulcers often improve rapidly after corneal perforation. The hypopyon had gone.

February 6: There had been no pain since the last note. Chemosis was gone. Epithelium was growing in over the surface of the cornea. Tension was subnormal. The anterior chamber was very shallow or absent. The iris and pupil were still visible, although the cornea was now somewhat turbid, as a result of reparative processes. There had been no foci of infection since the last heat application.

The ultimate outcome is still pending. The usual course of such a severe infection as this is total loss of the cornea with expulsion of the lens, etc.

CASE 4.—A laborer, aged 39, was referred to me for heat treatment by Dr. Meyer Wiener, and treatment has been conducted by us jointly. The man had been struck in the left eye three weeks before by a nail. There was a perforating wound of the cornea somewhat nasal to the center. A yellow abscess 2 mm. in diameter extended nasally from the wound toward the limbus. Earlier in the case this was an abscess with hypopyon, and the diagnosis of pneumococcus infection was established by Dr. Wiener. Under surface medication this improved until the epithelium covered the ulcer and converted it into an abscess. Improvement then ceased and extension began in the substantia propria. There was an exudate on the anterior capsule, and numerous posterior synechiae.

Jan. 29, 1917: Under thorough anesthesia with 5 per cent. cocain in suprarenal extract, 1:1,000, from 154 to 155 F. of heat was applied for one minute with a 2 mm. applicator. Continuous application was made. The patient had some pain. After the application an area 4 mm. in diameter stained with fluorescein. The center of the abscess stained more deeply than the rest of the area, which would indicate that the abscess had been unroofed.

February 2: The patient had had very little pain since the application of the heat. There was now a small moderately active ulcer at the deepest part of the former abscess. The epithelium was all replaced except over this small area.

February 5: There was an exacerbation, with more pain. The ulcerative process was active; 153 F. was applied for one minute with a 2 mm. applicator. The area about the ulcer turned slightly gray. The deepest part of the ulcer still appeared of a somewhat yellow hue. The application caused but little pain. Half an hour after application, the patient complained of the eye burning. This was quieted with an instillation of atropin and cocain oil solution.

February 8: There had been no pain since the last application. There was no discharge. There was no activity except possibly in the center of the site of the ulcer deep within the stubstantia propria.

February 10: There had been continued improvement, and no further pain. The site of the ulcer was somewhat gray. There was no staining with fluorescein. In this case it would have been better to use an applicator with a somewhat rounded, bullet pointed tip than one with a flat surface 2 mm. broad. The heat would have then been carried more effectively into the center of the ulcer. Such applicators have since been constructed.

These cases tend to confirm the experimental conclusion that heat, when properly used, is an effective therapeutic agent in pneumococcus infection of the cornea. It will be observed that the temperature is about what is stated as necessary for the immediate death of pneumococci in culture (from 65 to 70 C., 149 to 158 F.[2]). All temperature readings given in this article are those indicated by the thermometer. These readings are the ones most convenient to use in actual practice. In the previous article it was shown that the temperature of the surface in contact with the eye was less than that indicated by the thermometer, and that as the temperature increased this difference increased. When the thermometer indicates from 150

2. Besson: Technique microbiologique, Ed. 4.

to 155 F., the temperature of the surface in contact with the cornea, while in contact with the cornea, is about 4 F. less than the thermometer shows. The temperature of 152 F., therefore, which was found sufficient for the death of pneumococci in the cornea of the rabbit's eye, was actually only about 148 F. This difference was measured by means of a junction of a thermocouple placed in a fine hole drilled through the tip of the applicator parallel to the surface in contact with the eye, and as close to it as possible.

In all the work up to the present, the thermophor used has been the compact but rather complicated one shown at the Detroit Session.[1] It consists of a resistance coil, sensitive regulating strip, platinum contacts, etc., and was primarily designed for maintaining constant temperatures in the applicators for long periods of time. For practical purposes for one minute applications, a much simpler apparatus can be used.

The parts of such a simplified instrument are shown in Figure 1. In the left hand part of this illustration are four bullet-shaped objects. These are the applicators. Each one is hollowed out so as to receive the bulb of the thermometer. To the right of these is shown the "core" with an applicator and thermometer in position. This core is a heavy piece of brass (or copper) tubing 4 inches (about 10 cm.) long and 9/16 inch (about 14 mm.) in outside diameter. One end has a lock-nut in it for holding fast the thermometer, while the other end is reamed out properly for snugly receiving the applicators. The larger object to the right is a metal case 1¼ inches (about 32 mm.) in diameter, and a little over 4 inches (about 10 cm.) long. This is heavily lined with felt, has an opening at each end and a hollow space through the center just large enough to receive the core. It is an insulating jacket for retaining the heat. Figure 2 shows the jacket with core, thermometer and applicator in position as when ready for use.

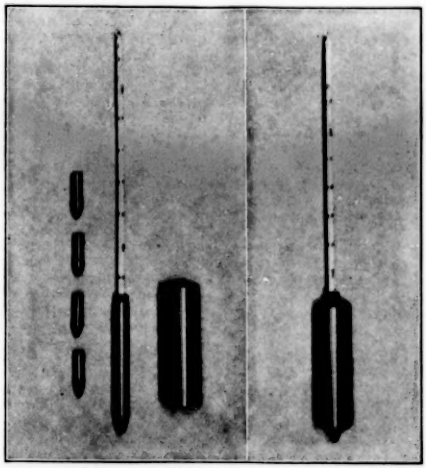

Fig. 1.—Thermophor parts: applicators, core with applicator and thermometer in position and felt lined insulating case.

Fig. 2.—Assembled thermophor, as it appears when ready for use.

When it is desired to use the instrument, a properly shaped applicator is selected and slipped into the end of the core. The thermometer is then slid through the lock-nut and core until its bulb is in the applicator as far as it will go. The thermometer is then fastened in place by a few turns of the lock-nut. Then, with the thermometer used as a stem, the core is held over a flame, as that of a Bunsen burner, until the mercury in the thermometer reaches about 170 F. The core is then slipped into the insulating jacket, where it will be held by the friction of the felt. The mercury in the thermometer is then observed until it falls to 156 F. At this instant the tip of the applicator is placed in contact with the ulcer and held there for one minute. During this time the mercury will fall from 5 to 10 F., according to the size of the tip of the applicator. The method of use is illustrated by the following case:

A coal miner, aged 50, was referred to me for heat treatment, Feb. 13, 1917, by Dr. E. C. Spitze of East St. Louis. He had been struck in the left eye ten days previously by a piece of coal. A pneumococcus infection set in and was treated by various cauterizing agents by Dr. Spitze. Also a hot copper mass was held as near the ulcer as the patient could stand for five times. Despite these measures, the ulcer steadily increased in size and severity. When he came to me, February 13, there was an ulcer 3 by 2.5 mm. in the lower nasal quadrant of the cornea nearer to the center than the limbus. There was marked injection of the bulbar conjunctiva, beginning iritis and much pain. The patient had been unable to sleep the past two nights. There was moderate discharge. The stage of hypopyon had not yet been reached. A smear revealed pneumococci.

The eye was thoroughly anesthetized with 5 per cent. cocain in suprarenal extract, 1:1,000, for about fifteen minutes. During this period the applicator, in position in the thermophor, was held against the ulcer several times before it was heated so as to accustom the patient to it. Care was taken that the word "heat" was not used in his hearing. When the eye was ready the core was slipped out of its jacket and heated over a Bunsen burner out of sight of the patient. The core was then slipped back into its jacket and the instrument laid on a table in view of the patient while the mercury was falling to 156 F. During this time more anesthetic was instilled and the thermophor picked up. At the proper moment the patient's lids were held apart with the fingers of one hand while the applicator in the thermophor was held against the ulcer with the other. The patient did not notice any difference between this application and the former ones made before the core and applicator were heated. Consequently he was calm and held perfectly still. The application, therefore, was constant and thorough. A casual question afterward elicited the response that it did not hurt. A 3 mm. applicator was used for this. An area 4.5 mm. in diameter was denuded of epithelium. Shortly after the application considerable pain developed and was controlled by cocain, or oil solution of atropin and cocain, about every half hour for about three hours. The pain was such as follows a burn.

February 14: The patient "slept fine" last night. There was no discharge. No pain was felt. The ulcer was clean and everywhere free from yellow infiltration. Epithelium was replacing itself from all parts of the periphery. The area of denudation was now 3.5 mm. in diameter. Atropin and cocain (1 per cent. each) oil solution was used several times. Excellent mydriasis was obtained.

February 15: There were no pain and no discharge. The ulcer was replaced by gray surface. The area of denudation was 3 mm. in diameter. It was washed with physiologic sodium chlorid solution. Atropin and cocain in oil solution were used. A light bandage is kept on all such eyes until the epithelium is completely replaced.

February 16: There was no complaint. The area of denudation was 2 mm. in diameter. Treatment was as described above.

February 17: There was no complaint. The area of denudation was 1.5 mm. in diameter.

February 19: There was no complaint. The conjunctival injection was disappearing. An area of 0.75 mm. stained with fluorescein. There was steady filling in of the excavation in the substantia propria. There was no undermining or any symptom of pneumococcic activity. With + 1.50 sph. V. 20/20 +. The iritis had done no harm. The nebula was eccentric. The prognosis for complete recovery was absolutely good. Yet I have seen just such cases as this go to complete destruction of the cornea with extrusion of the lens, in my own hands as well as in the hands of my associates, despite most vigorous and conscientiously applied methods. The somewhat higher initial temperature of 156 F. was used because the temperature of 152 F. constantly maintained did not always stop the process in one application in the human cornea, and because in the simplified thermophor the temperature is steadily falling during the application.

In using the thermophor care must be taken to see that the thermometer is in order. One series of experiments was spoiled by a small volume of gas (some thermometers have a small amount of nitrogen in their stems) breaking the column of mercury and holding it so that the parts could not reunite. When this occurs the thermometer bulb is put into a freezing mixture and cooled until the mercury is all in the bulb. The gas then diffuses itself in the stem and the mercury column rises unbroken. Another series was spoiled by an appreciable quantity of the mercury becoming fixed in the small dilatation at the top of the thermometer stem. This gave false readings which caused the use of points hotter than was desired. In this case the bulb of the thermometer is cautiously heated over a flame until the mercury in the stem reaches and unites with that in the dilatation. On cooling, the mercury sinks as a continuous column and correct readings are obtained.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing article was written, nine additional cases of serpiginous (pneumococcus) ulcer have been treated by means of the simplified thermophor. The results have been most gratifying. The infective process was stopped definitely in all but one case by one or two heat applications. It was found best, however, to use an initial temperature of 158 F. instead of 156 F. as being more certain to stop the process in one application of one minute's duration. Also a series of experiments on the normal corneae of rabbit's eyes showed that one minute applications up to 170 F. merely increased the depth and intensity of the resultant nebula without causing any necrotic changes leading to corneal perforation. A temperature of 190 F. (dropping to 180 F. during the one minute application) caused intense whitening of the substantia propria, followed in a few days by extensive vascularization of the treated area and some bulging of this area but no necrotic changes leading to perforation.

The effective temperature 158 F. for one minute is, therefore, far within the limit of safety for therapeutic uses on the cornea.

ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION

ON PAPERS OF DRS. VERHOEFF AND SHAHAN

DR. WILLIAM C. POSEY, Philadelphia: At Wills Hospital we see many infected ulcers of the cornea. Our method of procedure is as follows: In mild cases if we find the Morax-Axenfeld bacillus we use zinc, often with excellent results. If the pneumococcus is found we use ethyl-hydrocuprein (optochin), and often in mild cases the results are good. During the past winter we have been using the pneumococcic serum. Before coming here, on questioning the house surgeon, who has been following up these cases, I found that he was not sure that he had seen any one case in which the serum had been of positive worth. We see many bad cases in which the patients have been injured in the mines. They do not get to us until some days afterward, so that we frequently find half or three-quarters of the cornea ulcerated and exudate in the anterior chamber. In these cases we do at once a Saemisch section—a modified Guthrie-Schwenk-Saemisch section. We follow the method outlined by Dr. Schwenk. The patient is etherized and after the knife is carried into the anterior chamber, instead of drawing it out at once so that the aqueous flows out rapidly, the knife is rotated and the pus slowly flows away. Frequently such eyes heal without prolapse of the iris and very often without anterior synechia; so that after irridectomy is done they have useful vision. I hope Dr. Schwenk will speak of the method. After the hypopyon has been allowed to flow out, iodoform is dusted on the surface of the eye and a compress bandage applied. Dr. Verhoeff's deductions are scientific and logical, and his methods of treatment certainly demand a fair trial. His results, however, in his bad cases I do not think are as good as those we have had at Wills with the methods I have just described. Out of forty-two cases, twenty-one were very bad cases in which no vision was saved in his series; three eyes had to be enucleated; two others, he says, were lost, probably also demanding enucleation; five of the twenty-one bad cases were lost. Also, as he says, if iridectomy could have been performed he would have obtained useful vision.

DR. EDGAR S. THOMSON, New York: I am somewhat at a disadvantage in that I received one of Dr. Shahan's thermophors only a few days before the meeting and was unable to use it because we had no suitable cases at the time. However, I should like to say that my experience has been the general one with regard to these cases. The pneumococcic serum, it seems to me, has doubtful value. With optochin some improved and others were disappointing; and of course we know the value of cauterization. The principles on which Dr. Shahan is working are incontrovertible. A method to do the least possible damage to the cornea and at the same time destroy the pneumococci is what we want. We have had evidence of the clinical value attached to heat, so that I think his method deserves extensive trial. He has fairly well shown that there is not much damage to the cornea in this one-minute application. Whether it will destroy all the infection in this class of ulcers is another question. We all know that the virulence of bacterial strains varies, and a large series of observations is necessary to determine the status of the method. The outlook seems to me to be rather hopeful.

DR. PETER N. K. SCHWENK, Philadelphia: The modification of the Saemisch incision is a simple one and to my mind very important. Saemisch passed his knife across the anterior chamber, made a puncture and counter puncture, the cutting edge of the knife anteriorly, and cut directly forward, cautioning not to rotate the knife on its axis. That relieved the tension suddenly and naturally pushed forward the iris, lens and the contents of the ball. It occurred to me that after the counter puncture if the knife was made gently to press backward to equalize the tension, then rotated on its long axis, causing a gap or opening at both ends of the knife to allow the fluids in the anterior chamber to flow out and gradually release the pressure until tension was nil, then to replace the knife edge outward and cut out slowly, it would prevent the prolapse of the iris. The operation must be done under general anesthesia, and the incision must not be made rapidly but patiently and slowly. If you do that you will have no anterior synechia. At Wills Eye Hospital we get the majority of the patients before the time for operation has arrived and cure them. Unfortunately, we get neglected cases from the country towns, and especially from the coal regions, and these are the patients on whom we are obliged to operate. Of late, I have paid much attention to the subject, and I believe there are several grades of the pneumococcus varying in strength, as described by Henderson and Lehnfels.

Depending on infection with malaria, a 3 per cent. solution of quinin has been used, supplemented by about 8 grains of

quinin a day in 2 grain doses. This arrests the process without corneal destruction. But the pneumococci of the first type are the destructive pneumococci. Lately, after having cocainized the cornea, and applied phenol, making a thorough application, wiping off the white film and again reapplying the phenol, followed by a free application of glycerite of tannin, which will agglutinate the streptococci or pneumococci in the conjunctiva, I have found this to be one of the most satisfactory treatments. My last four patients have been treated by this method. Some say we should confine the patients to bed. Three patients coming from the country nearby I wanted to admit to the hospital. I believe they saved their eyes by declining. Confinement is deleterious and they should stay outdoors.

DR. JOHN E. WEEKS, New York: In regard to the diplobacillus ulcer, if our bacteriologic examination shows it to be such, the zinc salts are specific. But let us understand what the condition is in pneumococcic ulcer as described by Morax and Axenfeld and demonstrated by microscopic section. There is no overhanging lip and edge when the ulcer is not advancing, but when the ulcer is advancing there is an overhanging lip and the ulcer is typical. We will find the pneumococci in the lamellae of the cornea which have not broken down. We should reach these pneumococci with our treatment. It is my habit to cocainize the eye thoroughly and cut away the lip and gently curet the base of the ulcer. Then I have a surface to which I apply my antiseptic or germicide, whatever it may be. I have found, if I use a germicide other than the cautery or heat, that formaldehyd is one of the best we have. It has given in my hands better results than the tincture of iodin or any iodin preparation. Formaldehyd solution in the ordinary commercial strength reduced to 8 or 10 per cent. in sterile water, should be applied to the surface of the ulcer, particularly in the vicinity of the pneumococcic infection. That should not be allowed to spread out over the epithelium. The epithelium should be dry, the surface of the ulcer should be dry, and then this application, which will not flow over the cornea, made to the base of the ulcer. A surer way is to apply heat, particularly to this portion of the ulcer. For the application of heat it is my plan to use a platinum bulb with a spirit lamp; bring it to a red heat, apply it carefully, touching every portion of the surface, but lightly, so that the resulting scar will not be very dense. Afterward I use an ointment of mercuric chlorid 1:3,000 or 5,000 in petrolatum and bandage the eye. If the tension of the eyeball is plus, I use a drop of pilocarpin. That, in cases in which the ulcer is not very far advanced, will bring about a cure in a short time. The eye should be treated and the bandage renewed about three times a day. If after a day or two there is a spot of inflammation, renew the cauterization at that point.

DR. ELMER G. STARR, Buffalo: I have great faith in covering the ulcerating cornea with conjunctiva. Dr. Verhoeff speaks of this, but is not impressed with its virtue. He speaks of the difficulty of keeping the conjunctival flap in place. It is often difficult to do this. Of course if the ulcerating area is not covered we cannot expect much benefit from the flap. Most authorities who mention covering the ulcer with a tongue or flap of conjunctiva speak of this difficulty, and it is true that where a small tongue of conjunctiva is stretched across the cornea under considerable traction the retaining stitches are prone to cut out within one to three or four days. The difficulty which I experienced with that led me to adopt a different technic. Latterly now in extensive corneal ulcer, my plan is to incise the conjunctiva all around the cornea, undermine it well, put in a purse-string suture and cover the entire cornea in that way. There is no particular tension at any point and the suture holds very much better. I believe the ulcer must be covered and kept covered, not for a few days, but for a good many, preferably for a week or two in extensive, deep-seated ulcer. Where I have been able to cover the cornea and keep it covered I have yet to be disappointed in the result. It seems to me Dr. Shahan's results have been very promising indeed. I should like to ask what his procedure is in ulcers involving one-half or two-thirds of the corneal surface. Does he attempt to cover the entire surface with one treatment?

DR. JOHN A. DONOVAN, Butte, Mont.: A marked feature of these papers is the authors' anxiety to save tissue and to do no harm. It is my experience that so much tissue is already lost that to save a little extra is immaterial. Dr. Verhoeff has added another method to corneal ulcer treatment, and we are grateful for an additional method, because times come when we use them all. When Dr. Verhoeff gave his results, however, I was disappointed. I do not see that the results are better than by any other method. The method of treatment by applying heat, which Dr. Shahan has given us, is another excellent method. There is no question about the efficacy of heat. The method of using it makes it a little more complicated. I still stick to the electric cautery. The point made by Dr. Weeks of undermining the edge of the ulcer is good. When using the electric cautery in making a puncture, I use the cautery point red hot, sometimes a little more, and make it deep enough to get down into the corneal tissue between healthy and diseased tissue. This will always check the ulcer, at least for a while, but in some portion of the spreading edge it may not stay checked. Then I make little punctures with the cautery, having the point heated before putting it on; then to cover the ulcer I leave it at a black heat, testing the temperature on a bit of cotton, which may smoke. One can accomplish everything by that method, and do it more quickly and easily. Using the electric cautery, I know where the temperature is, and I find you lose as little tissue as with any other method. Hundreds of cases of simple ulcer can be touched with black heat and they will heal up without apparently any scar or loss of tissue. If they are bad, then you do not need to worry so much about loss of tissue; to save the eye you are fortunate. The results from that treatment I think are better than those Dr. Verhoeff has described for his treatment. In addition to the methods described, the injection of salt solution or mercuric cyanid solution, 1:1,000, is very beneficial. It is painful. As to putting patients to bed, I never put them to bed unless in severe cases, and if I see it is not beneficial I let them up.

DR. MELVILLE BLACK, Denver: Dr. Verhoeff does not have much to say about subconjunctival injections. After a long experience with mercuric cyanid I insist that it is of very great value. If I had an eye going to the bad from keratitis with hypopyon, I should wish it used at once. I am sure that many have failed to get results from it because they have not used it right. A few drops injected at intervals of a few days is worse than useless and only brings the method into discredit. If results are to be obtained, from 20 to 30 minims must be injected, and the strength should be from 1:1,500 to 1:2,500 in accordance with the severity of the infection. I add ⅓ grain of novocain to the dose to be injected, and if the pupil is not well dilated $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of atropin is also added. The eye is first well cocainized. The needle should be pushed through the conjunctiva by a quick thrust and the latter not picked up with forceps, as they tend to tear it and allow the fluid to escape. The average hypodermic syringe does not hold more than 15 minims; therefore an extra large size should be procured for these injections. The novocain prevents all pain at the time of the injection and for an hour or so following. The next six or eight hours there is a dull, deep ache, but it is not at all unbearable. The next day there is great chemosis and lid swelling, but like the singed cat, it looks worse than it feels.

ARTHUR G. BENNETT, Buffalo: I want to bear testimony to the efficacy of the method spoken of by Dr. Starr. In Buffalo we have a great many ulcers to deal with, and covering the cornea with a conjunctival flap has in our hands acted most admirably. I have seen the most desperate cases, cases that I did not think could be saved, make the most wonderful recoveries under the flap. The point Dr. Starr makes is that you must keep it covered for a considerable time. The stitches will have a tendency to break away, but it is not difficult to put in a reenforcing stitch which will hold it for about seven days. It is not always necessary to keep it in position for seven days, for I have seen the con-

junctiva adhere to the ulcer. That appears to be a complication which one would think would give an eye with a dense leukoma; but in a case treated about a year ago in which the conjunctiva became adherent to the ulcer, after the process had ceased I divided the conjunctiva from above the ulcer, and then, after the eye had quieted down, simply stripped the conjunctiva off, with a remarkably clear cornea. That was a most desperate case. The ulcer was advancing. From the size of 1 mm. one day it had almost entirely covered the cornea the next day. That case Dr. Starr saw afterward with almost a clear cornea. My success with optochin has been greater than Dr. Verhoeff says his has been. I think it is good.

DR. R. L. RANDOLPH, Baltimore: My experience with this variety of corneal ulcer has not been very extensive, yet I see cases now and again. I do not regard the mere presence of exudate in the anterior chamber as necessarily serious, for, as Dr. Weeks has said, this exudate is usually sterile. Touching the area of the ulcer with phenol in the early stage of the ulcer has given me better results than anything else. Along with this measure, irrigations with normal salt solution are very valuable. The irrigation should be directed exactly to the spot, and this can be done best by erecting over the patient (on his back) a drop-bottle such as we use in the laboratory when making sections with the microtome. These instillations should be made every hour and should last five minutes at a time. Atropin of course is always demanded. The use of phenol, then, and frequent irrigations with salt solution at body temperature, constitute the treatment. I have never been at all satisfied with the use of heat in these cases, and have been disappointed with the galvanocautery. In my experience a pressure bandage acts admirably; exactly how, I am unable to say. It may help the nutrition and circulation of the eye and in this way promote the more rapid disappearance of the exudate in the anterior chamber.

DR. S. LEWIS ZIEGLER, Philadelphia: I am glad to learn from Dr. Verhoeff's investigations that a form of iodin can be applied to the eye without causing pain. I have used Lugol's solution internally in exophthalmic goiter with success, but I have never applied it locally. Tincture of iodin is extremely painful when applied to the cornea. A patient some years ago stated that tincture of iodin had been applied to his eye once, but that he would shoot the next man who would use it. Naturally, I did not apply it. The serum treatment has proved successful in certain cases in my hands, but not sufficiently so to depend on. For many years we relied on the Saemisch incision. Seeing a number of adhesions and a certain weakening of the cornea in large sloughs, led me to try peripheral paracentesis, which gave the same effect. I think it is really the flaccidity of the cornea which has a great deal to do with stopping the suppurative process. Following paracentesis we could obtain, if you choose, the removal of the hypopyon as a coagulum either with the Graefe dressing forceps or the Schmidt spoon forceps, and follow this with irrigation.

Speaking of Dr. Shahan's method, I have used heat only in the form of the heated cautery point, sometimes applied directly and sometimes applied as radiant heat; that is, not in contact. After cauterization I use the method Dr. Weeks spoke of, applying a solution of formaldehyd, not stronger, however, than 3 per cent., usually 1 per cent., with a small pledget of cotton wound tightly on the end of an applicator, wetting it with the formaldehyd solution and removing the excess of moisture so that it will not spread to healthy tissue. The formaldehyd is then rubbed into the sloughing cornea until the ulcer is thoroughly macerated. The eye is then washed with boric acid solution. This method is just as applicable to corneal ulcer when you do not make a cauterization. I prefer to use it after cauterization, because the resulting scar is reduced and modified by the application of the formaldehyd; in fact, there is always less scarring when formaldehyd solution is used. Another point that might be mentioned is that a great many cases of sloughing keratitis, even after traumatism, are due to infection from the tear duct. The cause should, therefore, be removed. It has been my habit to stretch the tear duct by rapid dilatation in order to promote drainage and to prevent recurrence of the infection. This procedure has a very marked influence on all forms of corneal ulceration due to lacrimal lesions.

DR. F. PARK LEWIS, Buffalo: In the first place, the desideratum we all have in view is simplicity of apparatus, with efficiency. I believe that one of the added elements in the use of heat is the desiccation that comes from it. I have therefore used superheated air, by which one gets as nearly as possible the temperature Dr. Shahan thinks most desirable. After a good deal of experimentation to get an apparatus to get the air at the right temperature I found that such an instrument had been made for the rhinologists. It is simply a rheostat which can be attached to the air tank and a gradation of the heat obtained as you choose, and the superheated air directed on the infected area. In that way we not only sterilize the point covered, but it goes deeper into the tissues, as Dr. Weeks pointed out, under the overlapping edge and into the layers of the cornea; and the heat can penetrate without destruction of tissue. I have found its use in this way has in many cases produced results which no other method gives.

DR. L. WEBSTER FOX, Philadelphia: I have been listening for the name of one of California's pioneers in ophthalmology who applied heat in corneal ulcers—Dr. Barkan. He introduced this procedure many years ago and it has been followed by operators in all parts of the world. I have tried all the things that have been promulgated and have found them of value, each and every one. There is one additional drug that I am going to add from the dentists, and that is trichloracetic acid. I have used it in 1, 2, 3 and 10 per cent. solution, and it has been one of the most valuable adjuncts. It is not exceedingly penetrating, but has penetrating power to find its way into the spaces of von Recklinghausen where the cocci find lodgment and break down the tissue. I am sure if you will use it in 1 to 30 per cent. you will find it most valuable, and as a means of driving away hypopyon it is one of the most useful drugs I know of. As to heat, I have tried Prince's method. I found it was not as satisfactory as we had hoped. I devised a coil of platinum which we put over the ulcer, and then with five seconds on and five off every minute I thought I got good results. As to the Saemisch incision, if any one will read Guthrie's method of puncturing the cornea they will admit that the Saemisch wasn't the lightning stroke, but the slow, deliberate puncture with a very fine knife. You will find the description in Guthrie. I have had no experience of pus flowing out and causing prolapse of the iris, because in every irritation of the cornea, or in an ulcer, which is a terminal infection, we find the iris will contract, and where you have evidence of pus you have inflammation and the iris will not prolapse unless a great deal of force has been used in executing the counter puncture. Therefore I feel if you will perform the Saemisch incision as the original man did you will have no trouble.

DR. WILLIAM ZENTMAYER, Philadelphia: I have had an experience with ethyl-hydrocuprein in about fifteen cases. I am quite sure my results have been much better than by any other single method or better than all the other combined methods. In fifteen cases I have not lost a single eye. Perforation occurred in about three cases. All the patients had good light perception and many had useful vision. I believe that this is a good result for any method of treating pneumococcic ulcer, especially the class of cases at Wills Hospital. You have been told that we often get them in a desperate condition. I believe optochin is worthy of further trial.

DR. FREDERICK H. VERHOEFF, Boston: I think those who have criticized the visual results I have reported have failed to note that the tests were made at the time the patients were discharged from the hospital. I attempted to keep track of the patients afterward, but it was so difficult I gave it up. I do not myself attach a great deal of importance to the visual results, but to the fact whether the ulcer was stopped in its progress. For instance, in some cases, although the ulcer was promptly healed, the iris was already tied down so that there was no clear space around the corneal scar. Since

my paper was written, some of these cases have returned for optical iridectomy and obtained useful vision.

In regard to Dr. Shahan's method of applying heat, it seems to me it might be effective for moderate sized ulcers, but that the resulting scar would not be less in extent than that following other methods of cauterization. In large ulcers it seems to me that to kill the bacteria at the edge of the ulcer sufficient heat would have to be brought to bear to cause considerable opacity in the clear cornea. As he says, sufficient heat to kill bacteria will cause permanent opacity in the rabbit's cornea. This means considerable injury, because the rabbit's cornea has a greater power to clear up than the human cornea.

DR. WILLIAM E. SHAHAN, St. Louis: Twenty-two cases have been treated by this method since December. Saemisch section was not required in any; none came to enucleation; the process was stopped in all. Final vision acuity depended on the size and situation of the original ulcer. The scar from a small central ulcer caused a greater visual loss than that from a larger peripheral one.

With ulcers larger than the largest point, the point at 158 F. was applied steadily for one minute to a part of the ulcer, then reheated and applied to another part, until all the ulcer had had a continuous application for one minute.

The advantage of this method of thermotherapy over all others is its exactness. We can reproduce the same condition every time and soon learn precisely what to expect. Moreover, heat applied in this way affects not only the surface of the ulcer, but passes directly through the cornea into the anterior chamber. This was proved by thermocouple measurements in the paper read at the Detroit session, and its practical value shown in a case of intracorneal abscess due to a perforating wound. There was a pneumococcus infection with hypopyon, etc. The wound closed leaving an abscess which would not heal and could not be reached by surface applications. Two or three one-minute applications of heat at intervals of several days stopped all symptoms and brought about permanent cure. This was a case of Dr. Wiener's.

The additional clouding caused by the heat can be limited accurately to the area of the ulcer and is of negligible importance as compared with an extension of the ulcer.

Several of the cases cured by this method had been fruitlessly treated with optochin. In fact, most of the cases had been vigorously treated by various methods before the heat treatment was applied. Three rodent (Mooren) ulcers were treated by this method without any benefit. This type of ulcer does not appear to be due to bacterial activity.

Immobilization of Tuberculous Lung by Extraction of Intercostal Nerves.—The *Ugeskrift for Læger* gives a summary, p. 383, of an illustrated article by Warstat in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie* describing his success in excluding the tuberculous lung from participation in respiration by extracting a stretch of each intercostal nerve on that side. Attempts have been made to arrest the functioning of half of the diaphragm by severing the phrenic nerve. But the effect of this is restricted to the lower portion of the lung, while tuberculous processes usually are located in the upper portion. The upper portion can be immobilized by paralyzing the thoracic muscles of respiration. He exposes the intercostal nerves from the second to the eleventh, inclusive, his incision being along the margin of the erector spinae. He cuts each nerve distal from the dorsal root, and then twists the distal end of the nerve out with forceps. He applied this operation to sixteen rabbits and one dog, and when killed weeks or months later the lung was found materially reduced in size and of solid consistency. The abdominal muscles did not seem to feel any effect from the operation, either in the animals or in the two clinical cases in which he has applied it. In his first patient that half of the thorax did not participate at all in inspiration, and in three months was much flatter. The patient's condition had improved notably by the end of six months, the tuberculous process having been unmistakably arrested. There was no cavity in the second patient, and the whole set of symptoms disappeared in the course of a few months.

CUFF OPERATION FOR NEPHROPEXY

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CHICAGO

A review of the literature reveals many different methods for kidney fixation. It seems that thus far none has been accepted as a standardized way for this

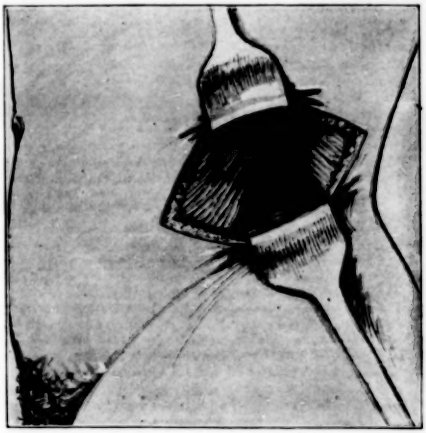

Fig. 1.—Full exposure of Petit's triangle.

operation. Albarran, a French surgeon, suggested the splitting of the capsule, and used it as a layer to make the fixation. Hahn, a German, suggested the splitting of the capsule into four parts. He separated

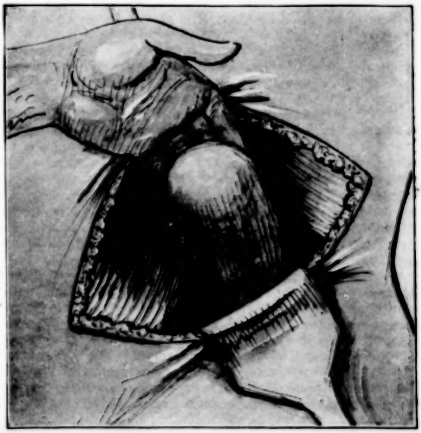

Fig. 2.—Easiest way to deliver kidney, upper pole first.

the capsule longitudinally and divided it so that the upper pole and the lower pole could each be fixed by two anchors. A number of various methods

could be enumerated, with most of which all are familiar.

The one about to be described is offered as a suggestion. I have used it in a number of cases with

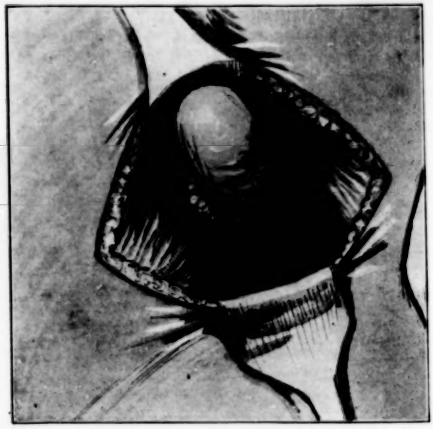

Fig. 3.—Free delivery of kidney.

most gratifying results. Petit's triangle is divided and the kidney exposed. The capsule is split from pole to pole and separated carefully on each side of the kidney down to the hilum. If the capsule is fairly

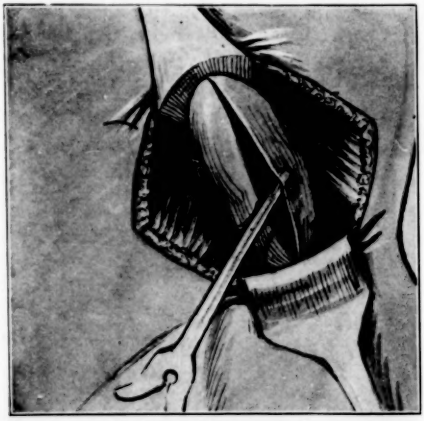

Fig. 4.—Decapsulation of kidney from pole to pole.

firm and thick, the cuff may be made out of three or four thicknesses of the capsule by folding it on itself. Then a mattress suture is introduced through the capsule at both the upper and lower poles on both sides of the kidney, thus making four strong anchor points. In this method, it is not necessary to decapsulate to the hilum. If the capsule of the kidney is thin, and one fears that the tension would be too great on the capsule or would allow the suture to pull through or let the kidney go back to its former position, it may be necessary to fold the capsule back on both sides to a point at which they come together, this point being above and below the hilum. Here a mattress suture may be inserted at both the upper and lower poles and used for the fixation; this forms a ligament.

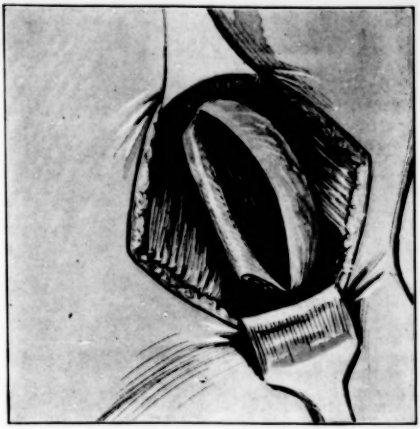

Fig. 5.—Capsule folded on itself on side of kidney.

It may be seen from the illustrations how thick the capsule is when the two parts are brought together, and what an effective anchorage point can be made

Fig. 6.—Kidney capsule folded and mattress suture in place. The suture could not be shown as it really is through the kidney parenchyma.

of it with a mattress suture. It will be noted that Hahn used only a single layer of the capsule. Albarran also used a single layer, but used it in four distinct

anchors. The particular weakness is that the sutures will either pull through, or the capsule will stretch away from the parenchyma of the kidney.

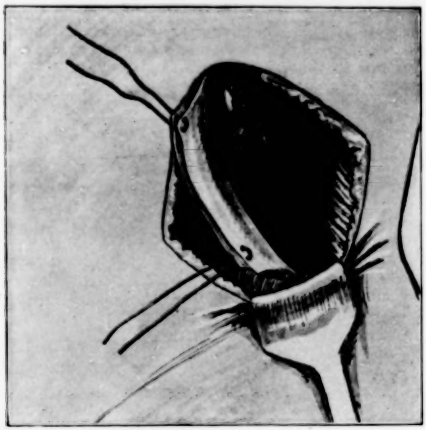

Fig. 7.—Capsule denuded of both sides and brought together as a kidney ligament for fixation.

The question may be raised that if a cuff operation is done, the last fold of the capsule next to the kidney would play the same part as in the operation men-

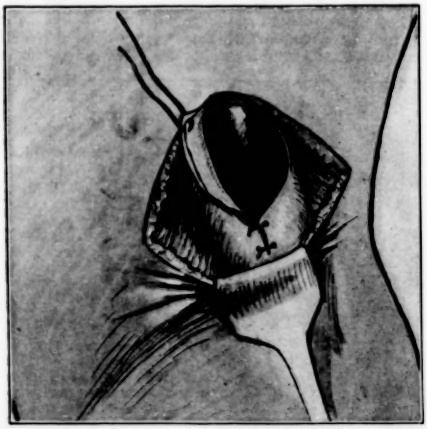

Fig. 8.—Putting kidney in place and closing wound.

tioned above. This question would come up only when the operation was done without completely decapsulating the kidney down to the hilum and the kidney sutures placed in the folds on each side. This can be easily overcome by placing the sutures through the parenchyma of the kidney, thus holding it firmly to the kidney itself. When the capsule is completely denuded as far as the hilum, there is no chance of pulling through, as the folded capsule is too thick an attachment.

After the kidney is put in position and the capsule ligament is sutured firmly to the muscles, the next step of the operation to be taken up is picking up the fatty capsule which has fallen away.

The capsule is brought up over the denuded surface of the kidney and sutured to the muscle. This

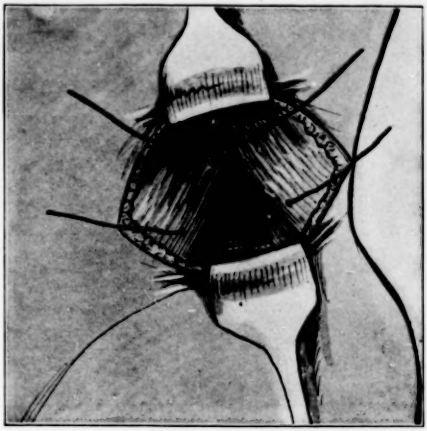

Fig. 9.—An easy and simple method of closing Petit's triangle.

reinforces the fixation by adhesions between the fatty capsule and the kidney proper. The third step consists in placing one or two sutures into the peritoneum

Fig. 10.—Improvement over old method of closing kidney incision.

and closing the space underneath the kidney. This is Swenson's suggestion. Thus far we have tried the foregoing technic in six cases with good results.

The wound is then closed with three or four sutures through Petit's triangle, and the skin is closed with silkworm-gut uninterrupted sutures. The patient is taken back to bed and kept in a recumbent position from ten days to two weeks. At the end of this period, he is allowed to get up and walk about the hospital for three or four days until he has gained sufficient strength to be discharged. It will be noted that the patient has no difficulty in walking about, and is not inconvenienced by having had the operation. This is due, of course, to the method, which employs the division of Petit's triangle instead of a muscle cutting operation, which would cause the patient afterward to walk lopsidedly for some time. It is much easier to deliver the kidney through this incision and make a free exposure than by the old route. There is less danger of infection, since there has been scarcely any catgut used to tie off bleeding points.

The Petit's triangle incision makes the operation almost bloodless. The folded kidney capsule forms a ligament and makes a strong cleavage for fixation. The fatty capsule brought up and tied over the denuded surface of the kidney makes a second point of anchorage.

The introduction of two sutures below the kidney through the peritoneum and sutured to the muscle makes the third point of fixation.

The patient is allowed to walk about in from ten days to two weeks. The patient enjoys the freedom of the side which has been operated on, and suffers no untoward result. This operation is done only when the kidney is well down toward the pelvis and fails to respond to other treatment.

The diet after operation should be nourishing and the same as that given by the internist. The patient is advised not to engage in heavy work for at least one month after the operation.

25 East Washington Street.

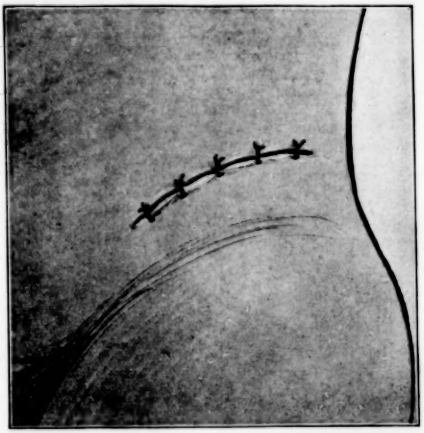

Fig. 11.—Incision closed.

Handicapping the Intellectually Superior Child.—As intellectually supernormal or superior, we may characterize those children whose present capacity and promise of development point to exceptional mental ability, and who are likely to become leaders in the community. At present they often are as much handicapped in our schools as are their intellectually inferior companions, for whereas the latter are forced beyond the limits of their mental capacity, the former have inadequate opportunity for the expression of their powers. The social importance of specialized treatment, both intellectual and manual, for this group of children is incalculably great. On them human progress chiefly depends. Recently, much attention has wisely and profitably been given to the so-called feebleminded or intellectually weak. We are now beginning to see that, however important this humanitarian work may be, it is even more important that careful attention and special care be given to the intellectually superior.—Robert M. Yerkes, *Mental Hygiene*, April, 1917.

OXYCEPHALUS

REPORT OF THREE CASES WITH OPERATION IN ONE *

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That oxycephaly has existed for ages is undoubted; that the ocular changes are among the most prominent symptoms is common knowledge; but that a cranial decompression may relieve the intracranial pressure, preserve vision and enable the patient to be a self-supporting member of society is too little recognized. It is to review the symptoms of three cases and to stimulate interest in this subject on the part of ophthalmologists that this communication is presented.

MacKenzie[1] in 1854 seems to have been the first to attract attention to cranial deformity as a cause of blindness. Friedenwald,[2] Fletcher,[3] Enslin,[4] Patry[5] and Hanotte[6] have recorded their experiences in communications of great value. Within the past few months, Sharpe[7] has presented a paper clearly describing his cases and recording the results of four operations. His paper should be read for the reason that only one other worker has published the report of an operation, Eiselsberg of Vienna, although Cushing has performed several operations and will soon make his report. A similar proceeding has been suggested by several, but their cases were not so treated. I am able to find the records of only seven operations, including the one here reported for the first time.

Symptoms may pass unnoticed, but usually the headache is so severe that it attracts attention, whereupon it is found that the head is deformed and vision failing. The three symptoms of this disease are such as usually to bring these cases to the ophthalmologist primarily: (1) exophthalmos; (2) impairment of vision, and (3) cranial deformity.

* Read before the Section on Ophthalmology at the Sixty-Eighth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, New York, June, 1917.

* Owing to lack of space, this paper is abbreviated in THE JOURNAL by omitting some of the illustrations and the bibliographic references. The complete paper will appear in the Transactions of the section and in the author's reprints.

1. MacKenzie: Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye, 1854, p. 77.
2. Friedenwald: Cranial Deformity and Optic Nerve Atrophy, Am. Jour. Med. Sc., 1893, p. 529; On Optic Nerve Atrophy Associated with Cranial Deformity, Arch. Ophth., 1901, p. 405.
3. Fletcher: On Oxycephaly, Quar. Jour. Med., 1910, p. 385.
4. Enslin: Die Augenveränderungen beim Turmschädel besonders die Sehnervenerkrankung, Arch. f. Ophth. (Graefe's), 1904, p. 151.
5. Patry: Oxycephalie avec cornées à grand axe vertical, Soc. d'ophth., Paris, March 6, 1906, in Rec. d'ophth., 1906, p. 157.
6. Hanotte: Anatomie pathologique de l'oxycéphalie, Thèse de Paris, 1898.
7. Sharpe: The Cranial Deformity of Oxycephaly: Its Operative Treatment, with a Report of Cases, Am. Jour. Med. Sc., 1916, **151**, 840.

1. The exophthalmos is probably the result of the shallow orbits, and is usually accompanied by divergent strabismus and nystagmus.

2. The poor vision results from secondary optic atrophy following increased cranial pressure.

Fig. 1.—Father: Normal head; no divergence.

Fig. 2.—Mother; marked divergence; gross facial expression.

Fig. 3 (Case 1).—Patient at age of 3.

3. The cranial deformity is mainly shown by the high forehead and shallow orbits. Roentgenograms show sulcine impressions and bulging anterior fontanel.

Many other malformations, including webbed fingers and cardiac murmurs, have been noted.

My experience is unique. Three members of one family were afflicted; the youngest one showed optic atrophy, the middle one optic neuritis, and the oldest was free from optic nerve lesion.

Fig. 4 (Case 1).—Full face view of patient, showing normal fingers.

The father of these children died at the age of 38, after having been in an insane asylum for two years. Necropsy proved that he had general paresis. The Wassermann reaction of his spinal fluid was positive. From Figure 1 it is seen that his head was without marked change.

The mother died at the age of 30, probably from acute alcoholism. She was said to have had scars on her corneae, and Figure 2 shows that she had marked divergent strabismus with facial expression suggesting acromegaly.

The paternal grandmother died at the age of 49, from cancer of the uterus, and the paternal grandfather at the age of 78. One uncle and four aunts are living and well. The paternal great-grandparents died of old age, but it is especially noted that their heads tended to be small and the eyes closely set.

The maternal history was unobtainable.

The patients now recorded were all brought on the same day, Oct. 17, 1916.

CASE 1.—A well nourished, intelligent girl, aged 11 years, with a clear skin excepting a few freckles, had normal mucous membranes; the tongue was clean, and protruded mesially with a slight tremor. The teeth, of which there were twenty-five, were well kept, eleven in the upper and fourteen in the lower jaw. There was a high palatal arch; the tonsils were not enlarged; the patient had chronic pharyngitis. The shoulders were high, the right more so than the left; the chest was comparatively short, and the patient was round shouldered. The supraclavicular and infraclavicular fossae were not depressed. The chest was flattened anteroposteriorly over the upper part. The circumference at the sixth rib was 59 cm., on forced expiration 57 cm., and on forced inspiration 62 cm. Right side 31 cm., left side 30 cm., anteroposterior diameter 17 cm., lateral diameter 22 cm. There was free and equal movement on both sides. There was slight scoliosis in the upper dorsal region.

Fig. 7 (Case 1).—Roentgenogram of profile, showing depressions; deep sella turcica.

The heart was normal in position. The apex beat was in the fifth interspace within the nipple line. Palpation revealed nothing abnormal. There were no abnormal pulsations or thrill; pulmonary resonance over the right side was normal; over the left side of the chest below the fourth rib, resonance was slightly impaired. The respiratory murmur over both sides was normal; there were no rub and no râles. The spleen and the liver were not palpable. The abdomen was 56 cm. in circumference, and not prominent. There were

no herniae. Examination of the nervous and osseous systems revealed nothing abnormal excepting that the left elbow joint resisted full extension, and when forcibly extended deflected outward with the inner condyle especially prominent.

The head was somewhat square shaped, with a definite ridge over the bregma; the forehead was low. The patient

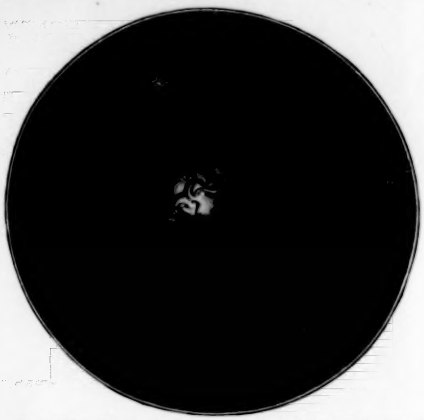

Fig. 8 (Case 1).—Practically normal fundus; slight indistinctness of the nasal margin of the nerve with slight increased vascularization.

had abundant brown hair. There were dilated superficial veins over the left frontal and temporal region. The circumference was 48.5 cm. From the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance, the distance was 30 cm. Biaural, 33 cm. The transverse diameter was 16.5 cm.

Right eye: vision $^{20}/_{30}$ with $+1.25 = +.75$ ax $90 = {}^{20}/_{20}$. The pupil, about 4.5 mm., was irregularly quadrate, presenting no adhesions; it was active to light and accommodation; the media were clear; the disk, with a suggestion of yellowish tinge about its margin and a small shallow central excavation, was distinctly outlined. Several small vessels passed from the temporal side of the nerve, at which part pigmentation was greatest. There were no pathologic changes, exudate or hemorrhage.

Left eye: vision $^{20}/_{30} = +1.25 = +1.00$ ax $105 = {}^{20}/_{20}$-1? The same irregularly quadrate 4.5 mm. pupil, promptly reacting to light and accommodation, and the same fundus detail were observed. There were 8 degrees of exophoria. With the Hertel exophthalmometer, both eyes 16.5 degrees.

Fig. 9 (Case 2).—Patient when 2 years old: prominent frontal region.

The only illness this patient had had was a mild attack of diphtheria when 9 years old. Figure 3 shows her condition when 3 years old. Her birth was said to have been easy, not instrumental.

CASE 2.—Boy, aged 8 years, born without difficulty, not instrumental, had never had any illness. His head was of odd shape practically from the time of his birth. The earliest photograph, taken when 2 years old, revealed a peculiar face and the suggestion of frontal swelling.

He was 114 cm. in height, with a dull, distant, vacant, stupid expression, and he was a decidedly noisy mouth breather. The skin and mucous membranes were normal. His nose was of the Roman type. The palate was decidedly arched and very high. The nasal septum deviated to the right; the turbinates were large. The ears were negative. The teeth were good, though irregular, fairly clean and not decayed, ten in the upper and twelve in the lower jaw. The lower jaw protruded, with prominent lower canines. The superficial veins of the neck were prominent. The posterior cervical glands were palpable. The chest was long, narrow and rather thin, with supraclavicular and infraclavicular fossae not remarkable; the interspaces were narrow, and the angle of the ribs more marked than normal. The epigastric angle was very acute. Breathing was of the abdominal type. The chest movement was good, and equal on both sides; there were no abnormal pulsations. The shoulders were rounded, the scapulae prominent and the spine straight. Palpation confirmed all signs of inspection. There was no evidence of early rachitis. The spleen and the liver were not palpable. There was normal pulmonary resonance on percussion. The heart outline was normal. The apex beat was in the fifth intercostal space one-half inch to the left of the nipple. Respiratory and heart sounds were normal; there were no murmurs. There were no herniae; the testicles had descended;

Fig. 10 (Case 2).—Full face view of patient: high forehead; tendency of left eye outward.

the prepuce was adherent. The osseous system was apparently normal. Examination of the nervous system revealed nothing abnormal. The urine was negative. Blood examination revealed: hemoglobin, 95 per cent.; red cells, 4,900,000; white cells, 6,300. The forehead was high, sloping upward to the vertex, with a bony ridge at the bregma. The circumference measured 51 cm. From the root of the nose to the occipital protuberance the distance was 34.5 cm.; from the root of the nose to the bregma, 15 cm.; bitemporal, 28 cm.; anteroposterior diameter, 21.5 cm.; from bregma to tip of mastoid, 17.5 cm.; transverse diameter, 16 cm. There was an abundant growth of dark brown hair.

Right eye: vision $^{20}/_{20}$. The pupil, 3.5 mm., was not perfectly round because of a straight nasal margin; it reacted to light and accommodation; the media were clear, the disk irregularly round with whitish nerve head, vessels overfull, in parts blurred because of the swelling of the nerve, which was $+3.00$ D. There were no areas of hemorrhage, exudate or pigmentation.

Left eye: vision 20/30. The pupil was irregularly oval, 4.5 by 5 mm., with straight nasal side, and reacted to light and accommodation. The same whitish swelling of the nerve head

Fig. 11 (Case 2).—Profile of patient: bulging frontal region.

was present, with obstruction of veins and blurred outline of disk swelling = + 3.00 D.

Retinoscopic findings for each eye + 1.50. There was marked bilateral exophthalmos, by the Hertel instrument 20 degrees; nystagmus and tendency to divergence were present.

Dec. 20, 1916, the patient was operated on. A large subtemporal decompression was made on the right side. There was considerable intracranial pressure, with annoying dural hemorrhage. The patient died in a few hours. On necropsy the following was found:

Fig. 15 (Case 3).—Patient at age of about 10 months; normal shaped head.

The skull was irregularly elongated, measuring 21.5 cm. anteroposteriorly and 16 cm. transversely. The frontal region was unusually prominent. The inner surface of the calvarium and base of the skull showed unusually well marked depressions separated by sharp ridges. The bones of the skull were thicker than normal, measuring in the temporoparietal region 0.3 cm. in thickness and from 0.4 to 0.8 cm. in the frontal and occipital regions. The petrous portions of the temporal bones were negative. The middle ears and ear drums also were negative.

The brain weighed 1,380 gm. The general volume of the brain was rather considerable. It was elongated, but the two hemispheres were of equal length. The convexity appeared flattened. The left hemisphere was apparently smaller than the right. The base presented nothing unusual. There was very definite atrophy of both optic nerves.

CASE 3.—Girl, aged 7 years, well built and nourished, expression not intelligent, was delivered with forceps. The skin and mucous membranes were normal. The hair was light brown and abundant. The patient was a mouth breather. There were twenty-two teeth, which were clean and decayed. The palatal arch was high, with the nasal septum deviated to the

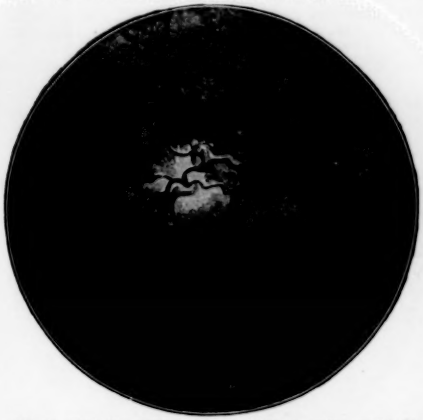

Fig. 14 (Case 2).—Fundus: blurred indistinct outline of the disk with partial obscuration of the inferior temporal vein; swelling = to 3 D.; papillitis.

left. The tonsils were not enlarged or cryptic; there was moderate pharyngitis with adenoids. The posterior cervical glands on the right side were enlarged and palpable. The

Fig. 16 (Case 3).—Full face view of patient: tower skull; extreme divergence; rapid nystagmus.

chest measured 56.5 cm.; on thorough physical examination, nothing abnormal was found in it. There was no sign of

present or past rachitis. The circumference of the abdomen was 55 cm. Nothing abnormal was noted. Examination of the nervous system revealed the deep reflexes sluggish, the

Fig. 17 (Case 3).—Profile of patient: adenoid expression.

superficial reflexes active. The urine was negative. Blood examination revealed: hemoglobin, 95 per cent.; red cells, 5,280,000; white cells, 6,000. The forehead was high, sloping upward in conical form to a point at the bregma. The super-

Fig. 19 (Case 3).—Roentgenogram of profile: very large sella; distinct ridge forward.

ficial veins were prominent in the frontal region. At the bregma, there was a distinct bony ridge. The circumference of the head measured 48 cm. From the root of the nose to the bregma the distance was 12.5 cm.; anteroposterior diameter, 20 cm.; from the bregma to the tip of the mastoid, 17 cm.; transverse diameter, 15.5 cm.

Right eye: pupil, 5 mm., slightly irregular, reacted to light and accommodation; the media were clear, the disk irregular in outline with marked pigmentation, decidedly pale, bluish white; the blood vessels were of irregular caliber. Hertel exophthalmometer, 10 degrees.

Left eye: pupil 5 mm. slightly irregular, reacted to light and accommodation; the media were clear; the disk irregular in outline with marked pigmentation, decidedly pale, bluish white; the blood vessels were of irregular caliber. Hertel exophthalmometer, 8.5 degrees.

Retinoscope + 1.25 in each eye. There was divergence of 30 degrees with short excursive rapid lateral nystagmus. It was impossible to test the vision although she was able to get around unassisted.

The patient had never had any illness, and it was positively known that the head was without change when the patient was 2 years old. It was impossible, however, to state when alterations began.

In all of these cases, the Wassermann reaction was negative.

Fletcher divides oxycephaly into three classes: those in whom cranial deformity is present at birth, those in

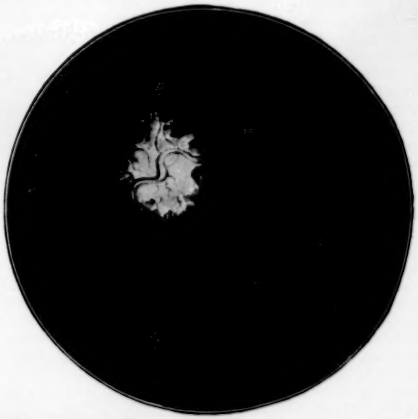

Fig. 20 (Case 3).—Fundus: disk decidedly pale, with marked obscuration and irregularity of its border, with considerable surrounding pigmentation; both arteries and veins more prominent than normal; postpapillitic atrophy.

whom the head is normal up to 2 years of age, and finally those in whom the change takes place between the second and third year of life. This classification, although to a certain extent arbitrary, offers a suggestion as to etiologic factors. Many writers consider rachitis a necessary preexistent element; but more numerous are the reporters who do not consider it an agent. Whether the syndrome be the result of meningitis, of too early closure of the fontanel, of connective tissue or even bony compression of the optic foramina is as yet undetermined. Our cases which came to necropsy showed no closure of the optic foramina, no thickening of the meninges and no sign of rachitis.

In the cases here reported, it would seem that the disease in Case 2 probably was present at birth; the only apparent fact militating against this is that although the boy was 8 years old, both optic nerves were swollen, whereas Case 3 presented optic atrophy far advanced, although it is known that the child's head was normal until she was past 2 years of age. This is

a point of considerable interest in the etiologic study of the condition; for if the head in Case 2 was deformed from the beginning and the patient was only in the nerve swelling stage and the head in Case 3 did not change until after the patient was 2 years of age and she was in the optic atrophy stage, we should be forced to look for a cause in something other than just the head deformity. Furthermore, at the time of necropsy in Case 2, there was no narrowing of the optic foramina, nor were there changes about the nerve or in the dura.

Oxycephaly should be considered a condition easy of diagnosis and amenable to surgical relief.

Therapeutics

DISTURBANCES OF THE KIDNEYS

(Concluded from page 1911)

THE KIDNEYS IN PREGNANCY

It has long been recognized that in pregnancy the function of the kidneys is easily disturbed and that their ability to excrete properly during this period of increased metabolism is frequently more or less impaired. The circulation of the kidneys is readily disturbed by the enlarging uterine tumor. A previously loosened kidney may have its ureter twisted, and interference with the circulation of the kidney may cause passive congestion, and the appearance of albumin in the urine.

Wilson[140] has recently found that normally pregnant women begin to store nitrogen early in pregnancy, though this reserve may be used up in the puerperium and during lactation, and Werner,[141] after extensive tests, found that the functional capacity of the kidneys of healthy pregnant and parturient women is somewhat impaired. Hence any interference with kidney excretion is more dangerous in a pregnant woman than in other persons. Consequently, temporizing with an albuminuria, with or without casts, and with retained nonprotein nitrogen during pregnancy is apparently inexcusable, unless the patient is near the termination of her pregnancy, and she is under careful observation.

The thyroid gland normally hypersecretes during pregnancy. If for any reason it does not perform this office, and undersecretes, or does not secrete sufficiently for the double metabolism of mother and child, nitrogen or possibly ammonia poisoning readily occurs, and such patients may become eclamptic, although albumin or casts may not appear in the urine. When the ammonia nitrogen of the urine, which is normally about 5 per cent., reaches 16 per cent. or more, as in pernicious vomiting and consequent starvation, the uterus should be emptied unless starchy food in some form can be given and retained.

A woman who has shown a previous insufficiency of the thyroid or disturbance of the kidneys, or who has given birth to children who have shown subthyroid conditions, should receive thyroid from the beginning of a new pregnancy, the dose depending on its effect and her need for such treatment. Frequently with this careful thyroid medication such a woman will go through pregnancy normally and give birth to a normal child.

140. Wilson: Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp., May, 1916.
141. Werner: Arch. f. Gynäkol., 1915, **104**, No. 3.

NEPHRITIS IN PREGNANCY

Of course all forms of nephritis may occur in pregnancy, owing to any of the usual causes; hence an acute nephritis or a subacute nephritis may occur, and cannot be distinguished from the same condition when due to pregnancy; or pregnancy may revive a supposedly cured nephritis. There is also no doubt that a woman who has had nephritis during pregnancy is more liable to have a recurrence in subsequent pregnancies. Some kidneys, possibly because of their position, mobility, or the position of their blood supply, are readily impaired by the abdominal pressure of the enlarging uterus. A chronic nephritis is intensified with pregnancy.

The occurrence of albuminuric retinitis in a pregnant woman is very serious, and the disturbance may be permanent, even if the uterus is immediately emptied, although the patient may completely recover. Even if a patient with nephritis is apparently doing well and is allowed to go to normal time for labor, the exertion of labor, which throws more nitrogen, especially creatin and acids, into the circulation may cause rapid development of convulsions and coma. She is on the borderline of uremic poisoning, and the extra muscular exertion is the last straw needed to cause the uremic attack.

Nephritis may cause abortion, and the child is often born dead; but if a child is born of a seriously nephritic patient, it is liable to be anemic and of low vitality.

To summarize: albumin and casts do not occur normally in pregnant women, although they may occur accidentally, as in any other person. If they persist, the prognosis is bad. Functional tests may be made, and the nonprotein nitrogen of the blood noted; but the future is doubtful, even when all these tests are normal. At parturition, labor will often be sluggish, especially if there is edema of the parts involved. The uterus does not well contract, and postpartum hemorrhage is frequent.

While it is generally advisable to give an anesthetic so that the patient will not use her muscles so strongly and not force as much urea and creatin into her blood, the anesthetic is an added irritant to the kidneys. The period of anesthesia should, therefore, be as short as possible, and the uterus should be emptied as rapidly as possible.

If nephritis occurs early in the pregnancy there is no question of the necessity for immediate cleaning out of the uterus; postponement is dangerous. If nephritis occurs in the latter stages of pregnancy, if there is no retinitis and no anasarca, and if the circulation is good, with rest, proper diet and constant study of the nonprotein nitrogen of the blood, "watchful waiting" is permissible, but it is always a question necessitating careful decision, and consultation should be sought, to divide the responsibility. A woman with chronic nephritis should not marry, or be allowed to become pregnant if nephritis should occur after marriage.

If the symptoms do not improve after the uterus is emptied decapsulation should be considered, and should be seriously considered during eclampsia.

URINARY STASIS

This condition occurs more frequently than has been recognized, and when urine is retained, bacilluria readily follows. While normally the female bladder empties itself completely, it does not do so in many

pelvic conditions. This is especially true in pregnancy, which probably accounts for the frequency of genito-urinary infection during and after that condition. Colon bacilli seem frequently to be found in the urine in pregnancy. A pyelitis may occur during pregnancy from an ascending bladder infection or from lymphatic absorption of any pelvic infection. This is one more reason for a frequent examination of the urine during pregnancy. If the kidney functions are found normal, a bacilluria should immediately suggest a bladder insufficiency.

Vesical irritation and urinary symptoms may be caused by rectal disturbances, as shown by Zobel.[142]

INCONTINENCE OF URINE IN CHILDREN

This condition is generally nocturnal, although it may in some instances occur in the daytime, and is one of the most troublesome conditions to treat. No treatment will be successful until the cause of the trouble in the individual case is discovered. These causes may be enumerated as: a long or adherent prepuce in a boy; an adherent clitoris or a vaginitis in a girl; rectal irritations; pinworms or other parasites; irritation of the skin in the genital regions; too acid or prolonged alkaline urine; bacilluria; irritations from gravel or from a calculus; bladder irritability; cystitis and pyelitis. All localized skin irritations and inflammations may be either a cause or a consequence of the condition. Indirect causes are digestive disturbances, overloading the little patient with rich, nitrogenous foods, or with too much water at night; disturbances caused by adenoids and enlarged tonsils, or more general disturbances, such as chorea or an unsuspected nocturnal epilepsy.

This nocturnal enuresis is more frequent in boys than in girls, and may continue into childhood, even after the child has been educated to retain the urine.

This affliction may cease suddenly, without any treatment whatever, or it may persist well into youth, and may even occur in maturity. Many of these cases become cured at puberty, if not before, probably because of the normal development of the genito-urinary organs, and hence improved functioning or stronger sphincter of the bladder.

The treatment consists of removing, if possible, all or any of the causes suggested, a proper regulation of the diet, and prohibition of coffee and tea, and of large amounts of even the simplest drinks after the evening meal. Examination of the urine may suggest treatment devoted to disturbances it reveals, such as potassium citrate for hyperacidity, hexamethylenamin in bacilluria, phenyl salicylate when the urine is too alkaline or dilute hydrochloric acid, after meals. If for any reason hexamethylenamin causes irritation or is not advisable, phenyl salicylate in small doses (and all dosage carefully arranged according to the age of the patient) is sometimes successful in curing a bacilluria or an increased secretion of mucus from the bladder; it may also be curative in a mild cystitis. A temporary milk and cereal diet may be effective.

If these treatments fail in a child who has no assignable excuse for such incontinence, atropin may be given to stop the irritability of the neck of the bladder. It should be given at night, and the dose for a child aged 5 years is from $\frac{1}{400}$ to $\frac{1}{300}$ grain, given one or two hours before bedtime.

Sometimes the fluidextract of ergot, given in 20 drop doses to a child aged 5 years, two or three times a day (as it seems to be a stimulant to smooth muscle fiber) may aid in increasing the power of the sphincter.

Hindering a child from lying on his back by a knot tied in the sacral region, or by elevating the foot of the bed, may prevent the urine from as readily forcing itself into the posterior urethra and causing involuntary urination.

At times the passage of cold sounds seems to stimulate the sphincter of the bladder to better tone. Electricity, with the electrode placed so as to cause the sphincter to contract, has frequently been tried, sometimes with considerable success, the faradic current being the most valuable. Various electrodes are made especially for this purpose, for insertion into the urethra or vagina or into the rectum, with a large pad for the other electrode placed over the pubis.

Sometimes this troublesome condition is cured immediately and permanently by freeing adhesions of a prepuce or of a clitoris.

ACUTE CYSTITIS

The cause of this condition should be sought, and if possible, removed, but it may occur without apparent cause.

The treatment is rest in bed, a milk diet, the administration of alkalies in sufficient amount to cause alkalinity of the urine, and just enough morphin or belladonna to stop unendurable pain. This is not often necessary. Sometimes hot sitz baths are of value. In simple acute cystitis such treatment is generally curative in a few days.

CHRONIC CYSTITIS

This is a surgical condition with some tangible cause, and the treatment primarily is of that cause. The condition is frequently not cured without more or less washing out of the bladder.

142. Zobel, A. J.: Genito-Urinary Symptoms Arising from Anal, Rectal and Colonic Diseases, and Vice Versa, THE JOURNAL, A. M. A., Feb. 12, 1916, p. 496.

New and Nonofficial Remedies

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ARTICLE HAS BEEN ACCEPTED AS CONFORMING TO THE RULES OF THE COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADMISSION TO NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES. A COPY OF THE RULES ON WHICH THE COUNCIL BASES ITS ACTION WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION. W. A. PUCKNER, SECRETARY.

LIPOIODINE-CIBA. — Ethyl diiodobrassidate $C_{21}H_{35}I_2COO(C_2H_5)$, the ethyl ester of diiodobrassidic acid $CH_3.(CH_2)_7CI:CI.(CH_2)_{11}COOH$, containing 41 per cent. of iodine.

Action and Uses.—Lipoiodine-Ciba is absorbed almost completely and a large percentage enters the nervous tissues. The excretion is slower than with inorganic iodides, but more rapid than with other iodized fats. Because of its insolubility in water and its slower absorption, it is claimed that lipoiodine-Ciba is less likely to produce gastric irritation than ordinary iodides.

Dosage.—Lipoiodine-Ciba is supplied in the form of tablets only (see below). One to three, or in acute cases four to six, tablets, each containing 0.3 Gm. of lipoiodine-Ciba are administered daily. The tablets should be chewed before swallowing.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET . . . CHICAGO, ILL.

Cable Address . . . . "Medic, Chicago"

Subscription price . . . . . Five dollars per annum in advance

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SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

ALTITUDE AND THE AVIATOR

Several years ago[1] we remarked that the conquest of the air has brought problems bordering on the field of the physiologist and the physician as well as on the domain of engineering. The unanticipated usefulness of the aeroplane in connection with the present war has given an added significance to this statement. The aviator has become an indispensable adjunct to every well organized military unit, so that his personal well-being must form a topic for consideration in military hygiene. The expression "mal des aviateurs," or aviator's sickness, has already found its way into medical literature.

The most fundamental physiologic problem with which the navigator of the upper atmosphere is concerned involves the effects of the lowered barometric pressure that comes with altitude. In a famous balloon ascent in 1871, Tissandier reached a height of more than 28,000 feet. The two companions with him perished, and the survivor barely escaped with his life. At the altitude of Pike's Peak in Colorado, many a tourist experiences intense symptoms of mountain sickness as the result of the ascent to 14,100 feet above the level of the sea, representing a barometric pressure of only 450 mm. of mercury. Distress is not uncommon at considerably lower levels.

Such facts call for a clear exposition of the unusual influences which play on the organism at higher altitudes. In an illuminating review of the effects of altitude on aviators, Henderson[2] has called attention to a possible confusion between the results of a sudden fall in atmospheric pressure, such as is the case in the production of caisson disease or diver's palsy, and the lowered barometric pressure that attends an ascent into the upper air. When a person who has been surrounded by compressed air in a diving device at the depths of the sea or in a caisson under water emerges, the nitrogen which has been dissolved in the body fluids begins to diffuse out as soon as the pressure is lowered. Henderson properly points out that this does no harm and has no effect unless the pressure under which the man has been working is so high, and the lowering of the external pressure so rapid, that the dissolved nitrogen separates in the form of bubbles. Such bubbles may form in the blood, in the synovial fluid of the joints, and even in the brain. They induce intense pain, and even paralysis and death.

What is less well understood, however, is that in order for bubbles to be formed it is essential that the pressure with which the tissues are in equilibrium should have been lowered more than half its absolute amount in a few minutes. Henderson insists that in the present state of the art of flying it is scarcely possible for an aviator to rise to a height of 20,000 feet, at which the barometer would be about half of that at sea level, in a period sufficiently short to allow bubbles of nitrogen to form in this way. The disorders from which aviators suffer, therefore, are of a different class from those to which workers in compressed air are exposed.

The respiratory difficulties of aviation, then, center in the diminished partial pressure of oxygen as the ascent is made. We are told that "by breathing a mixture of gases deficient in oxygen one can get an aviator's headache without ever leaving the ground." The dangers of rarefied air are those of oxygen deficiency. Acidosis attends the severer stages of this.

The organism responds to these unfavorable conditions of respiration in a variety of interesting ways. The acidosis induces a compensatory readjustment of respiration which increases the rate of breathing. An augmented volume of breathing subsequently ensues. In the course of more time the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood becomes enhanced by an increment in the number of red corpuscles and its content of hemoglobin. This adaptative response has frequently been referred to in connection with the physiology of altitude.

Haldane and his collaborators have long insisted on the existence of another type of acclimatization which is of the greatest importance if it is substantiated. According to them the pressure of oxygen may be higher in the arterial blood than in the alveolar air, and at high altitudes always is. Ordinarily it is of course assumed that the respiratory gases pass so readily by diffusion through the thin cell wall of the lungs and blood vessels that complete equilibrium between the gas pressure in the alveolar air and that in the blood has occurred before the blood leaves the lung. During rest at sea level this is certainly what happens. But under the necessity established by altitude, Haldane assumes an active secretion of oxygen into the lungs. To quote his words:[4]

> At high altitudes the moist albuminous material suddenly reminds us that it is alive: for it begins to do something

1. The Human Body and the Conquest of the Air, editorial, THE JOURNAL A. M. A., Feb. 1, 1913, p. 371.
2. Henderson, Yandell: Effects of Altitude on Aviators, Aviation, March, 1917, p. 145.
4. Haldane, J. S.: Organism and Environment as Illustrated by the Physiology of Breathing, Yale University Press, 1917, p. 61.

which at once recalls living things when it delivers oxygen at a higher pressure than that at which it receives it. The passage of oxygen molecules is accelerated in the inward direction, and this acceleration applies to them alone, and not to other molecules, so it is selective. It does not occur in a nonliving membrane, and its presence is evidently dependent, firstly upon the peculiarities of the living membrane, and secondly upon the presence of a special stimulus acting on the membrane. We know, also, that the specific peculiarities of living tissues depend upon the maintenance of their external environment. Hence we can say that the acceleration depends, not only upon the factors just mentioned, but upon the integrity of the general environment of the membrane—in more familiar words, upon its nutrition, temperature, etc., and upon the regulated removal of so-called waste products.

Henderson looks on this peculiar example of alleged vital activity on the part of the lungs under duress as paramount in gaining a mastery over the respiratory difficulties at considerable heights. The practical conclusions, he says, are that if time is allowed for a gradual acclimatization, or if for some time before the ascent, mountaineers or aviators are subjected to a gradually increasing degree of oxygen deficiency, the capacity of the lungs to secrete oxygen will develop to a degree sufficient, in most cases, to afford protection against any altitude that a heavier than air machine has yet attained. This point of view is worthy of serious consideration at a time when success in warfare demands that performance in every direction shall be guided by the most intelligent advice.

MERCURIAL POISONING

The growing prominence of mercurial poisoning has attracted attention to the need of better therapy in the management of what is at best usually a serious situation. It is not only in the rapidly increasing number of cases of suicide by mercuric chlorid that the symptoms of poisoning by this drug have forced consideration; they have been recognized as a possible complication of surgical operations and in obstetric practice ever since the more widespread introduction of mercuric chlorid a generation ago as an antiseptic agent. The striking peculiarities of the course of the intoxication are not only the more immediate effects, including the initial toxic gastritis and the stomatitis when the drug is swallowed, or the subsequent intensive and often fatal ulcerative colitis, but also the later manifestations, particularly the development of a more or less complete anuria, which may persist. The anuria usually arises on or about the fourth day after the poison is introduced, and the patients progress to subsequent death, from lesions of the liver or colon, with or without the reestablishment of the urinary secretion.[1]

It is certainly of preeminent importance to recognize the pathogenesis of each of the series of symptoms that occur early and late in the course of the intoxication. The gastro-intestinal symptoms, even when the mercury salt is absorbed from some region remote from the alimentary tract, seem to be associated, in part at least, with the efforts of the organism to excrete the poison through the channel of the bowel. Mercury may be found in the stomach for several days after the introduction of the poison. Hence the attempt to facilitate the removal of the latter by gastric lavage as well as uninterrupted colonic irrigations is justified on the basis of the physiologic facts now known with respect to the migrations of the metal. These current procedures seem, indeed, to have attained a considerable degree of success in promoting recovery when they have been instituted early.

MacNider,[2] of the Laboratory of Pharmacology at the University of North Carolina, has investigated extensively the nature of the kidney injury and the physiologic manifestations with which this seems to be associated in acute mercuric chlorid intoxications. These elaborate studies show that the acute kidney injury which develops late in poisoning by mercuric chlorid does not show any dependence, in the frequency with which it occurs, on the severity of the mercury enteritis. The delayed kidney injury in acute mercuric chlorid intoxications has been constantly associated with the development of an acid intoxication. The severity of the damage to the cells of the convoluted tubules and the extent of fatty infiltration in the cells of the ascending limb of Henle's loop show a correlation with the degree of acid intoxication.

The parellelism between these acidosis phenomena and the intensity of the symptoms in MacNider's report is as suggestive as it is marked. Thus many of the animal subjects died early, in the stages of collapse attending the familiar early and intense gastro-enteritis. Apparently the fatal outcome was due to the shock associated with the intense local action of the mercuric chlorid. Urinary symptoms were not prominent, nor was there any depletion of the alkali reserve of the blood or any variation in the tension of the alveolar carbon dioxid to indicate a disturbance of acid-base equilibrium. In the cases with the delayed symptoms, during the subsidence of the enteritis or several days after the symptoms of the enteritis had disappeared, the alkali reserve of the blood usually showed depletion. Following the indications of a mild acid intoxication and an associated kidney injury, the acid-base equilibrium of the blood has gradually returned to the normal, the albumin has disappeared or has been reduced to a trace, and all of the animals have recovered. In still other cases, signs of severe acid intoxication become manifest in every detail. Death may even occur with typical "air hunger." With the development of an acid intoxication, the output of urine is greatly reduced or the animal is rendered anuric.

1. Lambert, S. W., and Patterson, H. S.: Poisoning by Mercuric Chlorid and Its Treatment., Arch. Int. Med., November, 1915, p. 865.

2. MacNider, W. deB.: A Study of the Acid-Base Equilibrium of the Blood in Acute Bichloride Intoxications, Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med., 1917, **14**, 140.

Evidently the causes of the more immediate and the delayed symptoms need individual consideration. The danger of the acid intoxication with its necrotic effects on the kidney (and presumably other glandular organs) — results rarely seen in congested kidneys of individuals that succumb during the height of the gastro-enteritis from mercuric chlorid poisoning — gives the clue to the continued liberal use of alkaline fluids until the possibility of further harm is averted. It is perhaps the alkali rather than the diuretic that saves the day.

PERIODIC FUNCTIONS OF THE ORGANISM

One of the biologic manifestations of many organisms, particularly of the lower type, is a rhythm of function which expresses itself in successive alternations of activity and rest. A comparable phenomenon is constantly presented to us in the performances of the heart. Professor Boldyreff[1] of the University of Kasan has lately maintained that there are instances of such periodic activity of the organism heretofore unappreciated. Thus, he holds that the current belief that the glands and muscles which serve the purposes of digestion and alimentation in general become quiescent as soon as the obvious work of the gastro-intestinal digestive functions is completed is erroneous. Observations on man and other animals have led him to the impression that soon after digestion there occurs a new secretion of pancreatic and intestinal juices, a discharge of bile into the bowel, accompanied by periodic muscular contractions of the distinctly rhythmic character on the part of the stomach and small intestine. The salivary and gastric glands are said to take no part in this "periodic function" of the remainder of the apparatus of digestion. In man this glandular and muscular activity occupies more than half an hour at each onset, followed by a longer period of alimentary repose.

The older ideas of a continuous secretion of some of the digestive juices were succeeded by the conclusion that no secretion whatever takes place without an appropriate chemical or nervous stimulus, usually associated with food or its digestion products. If the views which find expression in Boldyreff's latest contribution are substantiated, they will establish for the secretory apparatus some of the manifestations of periodic activity which have been described, in this country by Cannon and Carlson in particular, for the muscular responses of parts of the empty alimentary tract.[2] According to Boldyreff, the pancreatic juice which is thus secreted periodically is even richer in enzymes than the secretion which pours into the chyme during the digestive cycle.

The statements of facts derived from the careful observation of experimental subjects must be divorced clearly from the theory which Boldyreff has constructed to interpret the phenomena. He maintains that the glandular secretions discharged periodically in the nondigestive intervals are absorbed along with their dissolved enzymes from the bowel. Simultaneously an increase of proteolytic and lipolytic enzymes, as well as an increment in the number of leukocytes, is said to appear in the blood. A rise in temperature also attends these phenomena, so that, quoting Boldyreff, one is justified in speaking of the existence of a "periodic functioning of the entire organism," and not merely a rhythm of the digestive apparatus.

What physiologic use can such activities serve? According to Boldyreff's hypothesis, by distributing suitable reabsorbed enzymes at appropriate intervals to all parts of the organism they furnish the tissue cells with indispensable factors for the assimilation, that is, the breaking down or building up, of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. In other words, the pancreas thus indirectly becomes a prominent agent in the cellular metabolism.

It is untimely to follow the Russian physiologist farther into the consequences which may be drawn from his unique hypothesis. It will be observed that what has long been recognized as essentially a digestive function of the pancreas is converted in turn into the source of an "internal secretion" whereby the activities of the gland extend their efforts within distant tissue cells. The theory of the reabsorption of pancreatic enzymes paves the way for many deductions applicable to clinical diagnosis and therapy. All of these will be far fetched, however, until the justification for the underlying hypothesis is more rigorously examined.

CLIMATE AND HUMAN LIFE

Medical climatology, which deals with the hygienic effects primarily associated with the geographic location of a region or attributable to it, is still far from being anything like an exact science. Many of the health-controlling factors formerly ascribed to the residence of persons or races in special parts of the earth are now known to be incident to causes other than those dependent on what may properly be called climate. Thus the once magnified dangers of the tropical climate have been minimized in many respects by the recognition of their dependence on remediable conditions. The meteorologic difficulties and the upsets in the heat regulation and comfort of the individual have been largely overcome by the introduction of suitable modes of clothing, by appropriate distribution of the periods of rest and work, and by other personal adjustments. The menace of tropical diseases has been met by the measures of sanitary science and preventive medicine. The beneficent effects of

1. Boldyreff, W.: Fonction périodique de l'organisme chez l'homme et les animaux d'ordre supérieur (pancréas comme principal agent du processus de l'assimilation dans tout le corps), Quart. Jour. Physiol., 1916, **10**, 175.

2. The Stomach in Hunger, editorial, The Journal A. M. A., Feb. 8, 1913, p. 448; The Gastric Movements in Hunger, Sept. 27, 1913, p. 1044.

such innovations have become apparent in the more favorable mortality statistics of places in which the hygiene of today has found a footing.

Nevertheless there is a widespread conviction that human efficiency is best exemplified in the more temperate zones and that a deadening lethargy is the ultimate consequence of prolonged residence in the hot countries. In view of this there is a peculiar interest in the recent studies of Ellsworth Huntington[1] directed to a more exact determination of climatic optima for man. He has selected for his preliminary investigation the relation of temperature to the death rate, the amount of work done by piece workers in factories, and the strength of persons as measured by the dynamometer.

Obviously there are many interfering variables which may upset the validity of statistics for particular regions. Local differences arise from humidity, epidemics, the seasons at which vacations are taken so that the data for population become less accurate, and other minor causes. Despite this, however, the averages of optimum temperature on the basis of the death rate in four groups, namely, northern, central and southern cities of the United States, and six foreign countries differ surprisingly little, the range being only from 62.7 to 65.8 F. This seems to indicate, according to Huntington's interpretation, that whether we are dealing with northwestern Europe, the northern, central or southern United States, or an Asiatic country such as Japan, deaths are least numerous at about the same temperature. When allowance is made for the effect of summer vacations in the American cities, it appears that the optimum is probably about 63 F. Since we are dealing with the mean temperature of day and night, such an optimum means that man is physically at his best when the temperature rises to about 70 at noon, but not when it stays all day at that level.

Likewise the factory work of thousands of persons, as shown by Huntington's statistics, points to the same temperature as the best for human activity. Tests of the strength of individuals suggest a slightly lower optimum, at about 60, but the number of cases is small. The investigations of Rosenau and Thompson also indicate an optimum at 62 or 63. Since Finns, Japanese, Germans and Americans all show essentially the same response, Huntington adds, it seems probable that the optimum temperature for physical activity among people in all sorts of climates does not vary far from 63 F. Even a long residence in a given climate apparently has little effect in causing people to become adjusted to their environment. The Finn still seems to find his climate always too cool, while the Cuban finds his too warm.

It might naturally be supposed that in the process of evolution an adjustment of races to their temperature environment had taken place. From the new statistics the negroes, indeed, seem to be at their best at a temperature 4 or 5 degrees F. higher than that which is best for white people. In Huntington's estimate, however, this is insignificant in comparison with the difference of 40 degrees between the mean temperature of the Baltic home in which the white race probably developed and the African home of the negroes. Moreover, the average optimum temperature in northern, middle and southern cities is almost identical. One can thus appreciate the intent of Huntington's conclusions. There is not the slightest hint, he writes, that either the white or the colored people by residing in the north or the south have become adjusted to a particular temperature. So far as these facts go, therefore, they suggest that man's adaptation to temperature is so deep seated and of such remote origin that it changes very slowly. Untold thousands of years of the contrasted environments of northwestern Europe and central Africa appear to have produced a permanent racial difference of no more than 5 degrees, and possibly less, while the short time that the American people have been in their surroundings appears to have caused no differentiation.

1. Huntington, Ellsworth: Temperature Optima for Human Energy, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sc., 1917, **3**, 127.

Current Comment

THE WAR AND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

The commendable patriotic ambition of every right-minded American to render his best help in the time of his country's need has raised questions of choice for many citizens. The spirit of service is rife throughout the country, and one's first impulse frequently urges him to enter those avenues of activity that lead nearest to the combat. A sane, calm review of the situation indicates, however, that there are many fields which require profound attention, even though they often seem quite remote from the trenches. The chemist in the munitions works, the bacteriologist who is testing the efficiency of the latest antiseptics, the agriculturist who is striving to solve the immediate difficulties of farm practice or aiding in the "speeding up" of the production of staple crops, live stock and other food products — all of these workers are an indispensable part of the great human organization that must cooperate to lead the way to victory. Frequently many workers, particularly younger men engaged in important investigations, gain the uncomfortable feeling that they are not doing their full duty when they plod along so far removed from the noise of the conflict. Such persons need encouragement at the present moment. They must not all be permitted to withdraw from the less conspicuous though highly important labor of productive investigation which may anticipate the needs of the hour. The war has already directed attention as never before to the intimate relations between science and industry, as well as to the vital necessity of fostering these relationships.[1] Two generations ago, Dr. Lyon

1. See for example, The Experiment Stations and the War, Expt. Sta. Record, 1917, **36**, 601.

Playfair deplored the holding "to mere experience as the sheet anchor of the country, forgetful that the molds in which it was cast are of antique shape, and ignorant that new currents have swept away the sand which formerly held it fast, so that we are in imminent risk of being drifted ashore." Despite the brief period full of the enormous difficulties of organizing a great military campaign and instituting active defenses as well as naval warfare, substantial headway has already been made in the mobilization of scientific investigation. Researches cannot be manufactured on command or completed over night. Nevertheless the National Research Council has already made a commendable beginning in a movement that will enlist some of the best scientific minds of the nation and encourage them to continue the work for which they are specially trained and best equipped. In our enthusiasm for the more apparent helps to success we must not forget these potent silent forces, nor allow the leaders of the nation to overlook the need of supporting and stimulating them. Even war thrives through the fundamental discoveries of science.

WILL CANADA TOLERATE TANLAC?

Tanlac, the latest "patent medicine" success of the "bracer" type, is "to be introduced in Canada." It was inevitable. With practically nation-wide prohibition in the Dominion the shrewd exploiters of this alcoholic nostrum were bound to have their attention drawn from the arid regions of the southern United States to our northern neighbors. In introducing Tanlac through Toronto newspapers it is emphasized that the Tanlac concern is going to erect a plant in Canada. Half-page advertisements in metropolitan dailies advise Canadians that 7,000,000 bottles of Tanlac have been sold in two years. Telegrams are reproduced from druggists in cities and towns of the southern states showing that the stuff is ordered in carload lots — and a carload consists, according to the same advertisements, of 12,720 bottles! Tanlac has all the qualifications for a successful "patent medicine": enough alcohol (about four times that found in beer) to give it a decided "kick," plus bitters and not too much laxative. To the thoughtful it must seem little less than a crime that the Dominion of Canada, staggering under the financial burdens thrown on it by the war, should be further subjected to the monstrous waste represented in the sale of such products as Tanlac. Canadian druggists and Canadian newspaper owners will be direct beneficiaries of the sale of Tanlac. The Dominion as a whole will be a distinct loser, financially and physically. Yet, we venture to say that there is not an intelligent druggist in Canada (or in the United States either) but knows in his heart that Tanlac is a piece of unmitigated quackery, and there is not, we are sure, a newspaper publisher in the entire Dominion (or in the United States) who, if his family were sick, would attempt to rely on Tanlac. "Seven Million Bottles Sold in Two Years" — and it sells for a dollar a bottle! Seven million dollars taken from the pockets of a class that can least afford it — and one third of this sum goes to the retailer! Does Canada wish to drain further her financial and physical resources for no other purpose than putting a certain amount of money in the pockets of Canadian druggists and newspaper publishers and a much greater amount in the pockets of an Ohio quack? If not, she will not tolerate Tanlac.

"THE DOCTOR DASHED HIS HOPES"

Apropos of our comment "Physicians on the Exemption Boards," the New York *Times* for June 23, under the above caption, relates how a New York physician had had under treatment a young man who was suffering from some minor ailments but not severely or from maladies easily diagnosed. The young man was apprehensive that the surgeon into whose hands he might come for selective draft might not discover what he pretended to regard as a serious condition, and therefore wrote to his own physician and asked for what would virtually be a certificate of physical disability. His physician's reply was to the effect that he was determined not to give any such certificates to any one, but to let the regularly appointed examining board assume the responsibility, he being confident that these boards would not pass for enlistment persons incapable of service. "In addition, the doctor told his patient — who must have been sadly disquieted thereby — that 'so far as your particular case is concerned, I am not at all sure that you might not be very much benefited by a course of good, rugged training in some camp,' and then he proceeded to point out that the patient's professional work had been such as would specially qualify him for certain duties of much value in modern warfare." Another instance of this form of "preparedness" has been called to our attention. A mother who evidently thought her son too precious to be a soldier recently related to a neighbor, in confidence, that she had taken her son to several specialists and had finally secured certificates that would keep her boy at home, giving a hint to her neighbor, who also had a son, that she could do likewise. It is not at all improbable that a large amount of petty "preparedness" of this character is going on.

PHYSICIANS ON THE EXEMPTION BOARDS

By the time this issue of THE JOURNAL reaches its readers thousands of civilian physicians will have been appointed on the local Exemption Boards which are composed of two laymen and one physician. As regulations governing the jurisdiction of these boards have not been promulgated by the Provost-Marshal's Office at this writing, the details of the duties of the members of these boards are not known. We do know, though, that on the medical member will rest the major part of the responsibility of deciding whether claims for exemption on account of physical disability are just. Considering the fact that the members of a board must be residents of the district over which it has jurisdiction, the position of the medical member will not be an enviable one. He will have to resist the pleas not only of his friends and neighbors, but also of his patients, which may mean loss of practice in

some instances. Even bribery may be attempted. To resist these importunities will simply require common honesty of purpose and the ordinary courage to do one's duty. All kinds of schemes will probably be attempted to mislead the physician. Malingering will be practiced in its perfection; young men may present certificates from the family physician certifying to physical disability; similar certificates will be presented from specialists who have through thoughtlessness accepted the statements of parents or others without verification by critical examination. The duties of physicians on these boards, therefore, require not only honesty of purpose and courage to do right, even at the sacrifice of private practice, but also professional alertness to detect the various forms of malingering and misrepresentation that will be attempted.

BILLINGS COMMISSION TO RUSSIA

As announced in the next column, a commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago is about to leave for Russia. This body of men goes as a military commission under the War Council of the American National Red Cross. As will be noticed, the list of members includes specialists in sanitary science, general medicine, tuberculosis, bacteriology, and other branches of medicine, engineering, on foods, transportation, business, etc., as well as stenographers, moving picture operators, interpreters and other attachés. The object of the commission is to make a general survey of the needs of Russia, military and civil; what the conditions and needs are as regards physicians, nurses, medical and surgical supplies, ambulances, motor trucks, etc.; and to investigate sanitary conditions in all their phases, as well as business and social conditions in their broadest aspects. There are many problems in Russia which need solving and which this commission will investigate. As an example of serious practical problems is the fact that in parts of Russia there are millions of tons of wheat in stock, and have been for years, while in other parts people are starving for the need of this food. The reason probably is the lack of transportation, but there may be many other underlying causes peculiar to Russia that account for such condition. The central idea — the principal object — of this commission is to show that America, the oldest republic, is in hearty sympathy with Russia, the newest republic, and desires to show that sympathy with material and tangible help and with such cooperation as may be needed. The probability is that this commission will extend its survey to Roumania, if necessary. We understand that Mr. William B. Thompson of New York, who had already given a quarter of a million dollars to the Red Cross, is assuming all the expense connected with this commission.

Why Living Organisms Must Die.—The question why living organisms should die is a biological question just as truly as is the question why or how they live. Evolution could not take place without death, because the higher forms of life are so specialized that they cannot change much in a single lifetime. Death, therefore, is an adaptation for the benefit of the species.—F. H. Pike, *Jour. Heredity*, May, 1917.

Medical Mobilization and the War

A Red Cross Commission to Russia

A commission of sanitary, social, medical and food distribution experts has been appointed to proceed at once to Russia under the auspices of the Red Cross to make a survey of the social needs of the people, particularly as to sanitary and health problems. This commission is headed by Dr. Frank Billings, Chicago. Dr. William S. Thayer, professor of clinical medicine in Baltimore, and Dr. Wilber E. Post, assistant professor of medicine at Rush Medical College, will investigate the general medical problems which may arise. Dr. D. J. McCarthy, Philadelphia, will act as tuberculosis expert. Mr. Harold H. Swift of Swift and Company, Chicago, goes as the food expert of the commission, and Prof. Henry C. Sherman, professor of food chemistry, Columbia University, New York, will have charge of the scientific aspects of the food problem. Prof. George C. Whipple, professor of sanitary engineering, Harvard University; Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health at Yale University, and Dr. Malcolm Pirnie, assistant to Professor Winslow, will be concerned with the sanitary and hygienic problems. Mr. Raymond Robins, Chicago, will investigate sociologic questions, representing the social labor group. Dr. William Groh, Philadelphia, is medical attaché, and Dr. O. F. Whitman of New York will act as moving picture director. The business director of the commission will be William B. Thompson, banker of New York City. Among the remaining personnel are: Allen Wardwell, New York, secretary; James W. Andrews, New York, treasurer; H. F. Brown, New York, publicity; Henry J. Horne, New York, transportation; William C. Nicholson, Chicago, secretary to Mr. Swift; Thomas B. Thatcher, New York, secretary to Mr. Thompson; Robert I. Barr, New York, assistant to Mr. Thompson; William Cochran, New York, assistant to Mr. Horne; Cornelius Callaher, New York, stenographer to Mr. Thompson; Harry B. Redfield, New York, stenographer; Harold M. Wycoff, New York, motion picture operator; Lawrence C. Houghteling, Chicago, attaché. There will also be several attachés who are versed in the languages of the far east, as well as in Russian, French and German; valets, etc. The commission leaves Chicago, June 30, and a Pacific port during next week.

Overseas Forces to Be Vaccinated Against Paratyphoid Fever

In addition to the vaccination against typhoid fever prescribed by the War Department, all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and all other persons associated with the military forces of the United States, designated for service overseas, are to be completely vaccinated against paratyphoid fever prior to their arrival in Europe. The vaccination against paratyphoid fever will be given in the same manner, in the same dosage and with the same intervals as are now prescribed for the vaccination against typhoid fever. The only vaccine used for this purpose will be the mixed paratyphoid "A" and paratyphoid "B" vaccine prepared in the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Commission Not a Commission Until Accepted

Regularly commissioned officers of the Medical Reserve Corps were exempt from registration and are therefore exempt from conscription. This exemption will apply also to those officers of the Reserve Corps who have been commissioned since the day of registration. But it must be remembered that no one is regarded as commissioned until he has completed his enlistment by formally accepting the commission and forwarding to the Adjutant General's Office his acceptance with a signed oath of allegiance. To represent oneself as commissioned in any department of the government service before regularly accepting a commission is definitely an act of misrepresentation.

Sons of Dr. Victor C. Vaughan Leave for Duty Abroad

Major J. Welles Vaughan and Capt. Victor C. Vaughan, Jr., sons of Major Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the University of Michigan, Medical School, left for duty abroad last week. Major J. W. Vaughan has had previous military experience, as he served on the Mexican border for three months during 1916.

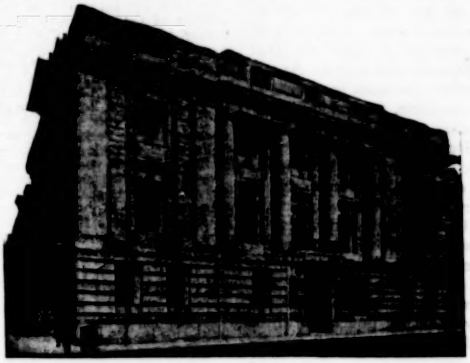
The Royal Society of Medicine Offers Gratuitous Fellowship to Visiting American Physicians

To the Editor:—We are anxious to let it be known as widely as possible that we offer the heartiest welcome to the American doctors who are coming over to help in the war. During their stay on this side we offer them all the privileges of Fellowship gratuitously. We have the finest medical library in this country, and many comforts in the house which make it almost a club, and nothing would please us better than to see it crowded with our American friends. I have communicated this to some of the leading doctors who have already arrived and gone to France, and have sent cards like the enclosed to your embassy and consulate, but I still find, when I meet some of your doctors socially, that they have not heard of our offer, and I should be very grateful if you would take an opportunity of calling attention to it in your pages. J. Y. W. MACALISTER, Secretary.

The Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole Street, London, W.

The following special notice has been issued:

The council of this society offers a cordial invitation to the commissioned officers of all the naval and military medical services, when in London, to make free use of the society's rooms (which include writing, conference, smoking, tea, and dressing rooms) and to use the library for reading and reference. They are also welcome to attend the meetings which are held for the reading of papers, clinical demonstrations, and for discussions. These are announced in the weekly medical journals. The society's house is open every day except Sunday from 11 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.



The Royal Society of Medicine.

Promotions in the Army Medical Corps

During the past two weeks the Surgeon General's Office has been preparing lists showing the changes in the Medical Corps which will result in the addition of the four remaining increments to this branch of the service. It can be officially forecast that the 102 first lieutenants of the regular Medical Corps now on the rolls will be made captains. The House of Representatives, during the past week, passed a bill which will enable the Surgeon General's Office to promote medical officers from first lieutenants to captains before the term of five years, during which a medical officer ordinarily serves as first lieutenant, has elapsed.

Physical Qualifications for Medical Officers

A Pennsylvania physician writes: "I have been hearing from many sources of the severity of physical examination of men applying for commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, and I would like very much to know whether a condition that I have at present, i. e., deviated nasal septum and hypertrophied turbinates, would be considered as cause for rejection."

ANSWER.—According to G. O. No. 66, W. D., 1910, "Rules for the Examination of Recruits":

"Nasal obstruction due to septal deviation, hypertrophic rhinitis, or other causes, if irremediable and sufficient to produce mouth breathing, is cause for rejection. Nasal polypi, when operable and not associated with sinus disease, are not disqualifying."

Qualifications for Service on Exemption Boards

Several queries have been received as to the qualifications for appointment as physician on exemption boards, especially whether the physician must be a member of the Medical Reserve Corps in order to obtain such an appointment. Exemption boards consist of three or more members, none of whom can be connected with the military establishment. Therefore no officer of the Medical Reserve Corps is eligible for appointment to these boards. Physicians who have been appointed on the boards are not officers of the Medical Reserve Corps.

Prevention of Infectious Diseases

A conference of health experts summoned by Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, was held in New York, June 5, to prepare instructions for medical officers regarding the prevention of infectious diseases in camps. This commission is composed of Dr. Flexner, Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Providence, R. I.; Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, M. C., U. S. Army; Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore; Dr. Herman M. Biggs, New York, and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Position of Physicians Under the Selective Conscription

A physician inquires: "As I am just within the upper conscription age limit I would like to know whether, if I did not apply for commission in the Reserve Corps, and if I should be selected by the draft, I could then make application for the Reserve Corps. I ask this because I have been hearing that medical men in the conscription limits who do not join the reserve will, on being drafted, be put in as hospital orderlies and given no chance of joining the reserve."

ANSWER.—It has not yet been determined what will be the position of the physician who is drafted. No doubt, however, the War Department will avail itself of any special knowledge which the conscripted man may possess. We know of no reason why a physician who is drafted may not ask to be transferred to the Medical Corps.

Physician Detailed on Pershing's Staff

Major Fred T. Murphy, St. Louis, second in command of U. S. Base Hospital No. 12, has been detailed to duty on the staff of General Pershing.

American to Fight Tuberculosis in France

Mr. Homer Folks, New York, president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, has been asked by the government to assist in the antituberculosis work in France.

Medical Students and Conscription

The following are typical of numerous inquiries which have been received from medical students regarding exemption from the draft.

"I am a student in the University of Illinois Medical School. I read in your journal that it was the duty of the medical students to continue in school. I wrote the War Department in regard to whether medical students would be drafted. I received very little satisfaction, and I believe that medical students will not be exempt."

"Would you be so kind as to write me, if possible, the status of medical students under this Conscription Law; whether they will be allowed to continue in school or whether they will be drafted?"

These two letters are simply samples. We regret to say that no action has thus far been taken by the government in regard to premedical students, medical students or physicians.

The probability is, however, that the secretary of war will recognize the needs of the Medical Department and grant the requests that have been made to him that medical students, if not premedical students, be exempt from year to year; in other words, allowed to proceed with their studies.

Commissions in the Reserve Corps

During the week ending June 23, 1917, seventeen majors, 105 captains and 1,030 lieutenants were recommended to the adjutant-general of the army for commission in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Acceptance of a Commission Should Indicate Willingness to Serve

The Surgeon General's Office urges that physicians who cannot be spared from medical faculties or hospital staffs for active service shall not apply for or accept commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Roentgen-Ray Tests for Recruits

Health Commissioner Biggs has made plans for the Roentgen-ray examination for tuberculosis of New York state recruits. At least 1,000 men are to be so examined and it is believed that the results will determine whether an examination of this nature is necessary in order to make a diagnosis of tuberculosis. In France 150,000 men have returned from the front with active tuberculosis and it is hoped that by rigid examination before enlistment, the spread of the diseases in a serious form among our new armies may be prevented.

Doctors to Fit Men Physically for Service

On June 20, a session was held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia, at which physicians past the age for medical service organized for the reclamation of men physically unfit for the United States Army or Navy. Major W. W. Keen was elected president of the organization and the vice presidents, Drs. John B. Deaver and James M. Anders. Physicians more than 55 years of age, doctors who cannot pass the reserve corps medical examination and physicians who for other reasons cannot go to the front, will form the membership of the organization which will include also dental surgeons, pharmacists and chiropodists. The plan is to have a camp where men who have been refused service in the army or navy for minor defects may have these defects cured or so remedied that they will be able to enlist later. This is carrying out the plan of Dr. William Duffield Robinson, which won the approval of the surgeon-general. The entire equipment of the Germantown Hospital has been offered.

Reeducation and Rehabilitation of Maimed, Crippled, and Otherwise Disabled Soldiers

A conference on the reeducation and rehabilitation of maimed, crippled, and otherwise disabled soldiers was called by the General Medical Board of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense on June 22. The conference was organized from among groups of specialists having knowledge of the various problems likely to arise. The membership of the conference was as follows: Dr. James Bordley, Jr., Baltimore, representing ophthalmology; Dr. John Staige Davis, Baltimore, plastic surgery; Mr. C. R. Dooley, Pittsburgh, vocational education; Dr. S. I. Franz, Washington, D. C., neurophysiology; Mr. F. B. Gilbreth, Providence, R. I., management engineer; Dr. R. W. Lovett, Boston, orthopedic surgery; Dr. Harris P. Mosher, Boston, otologist; Dr. T. H. Weisenburg, Philadelphia, neurology; Dr. W. A. White, Washington, psychiatry, and Dr. Edwin W. Ryerson, Chicago, orthopedic surgery. The findings and recommendations of the conference were submitted by the chairman, Dr. Franz, to the general board on June 24.

The recommendations of the conference were as follows:

1. It is believed that the work of a committee on reeducation and rehabilitation of the maimed and crippled will be most effectively performed if one or more medical officers be designated to cooperate with it.

2. Activity with respect to reeducation work should begin as early as possible. This should be by intensive instruction of medical officers, in medical specialties, at the present and future army medical camps or by sending selected squads to establish medical schools for short terms of special instruction.

The medical specialties that have direct bearing upon the problems of reeducation are: orthopedic surgery, plastic surgery, neurology, psychiatry, ophthalmology, and otology.

3. If reeducation is to be carried out with the best results, it is desirable that special treatment of the wounded should be carried out under the direction of specialists as early as possible.

4. The establishment of reconstruction hospitals, or hospital schools, for the repair of cripples and disabled persons is essential. These institutions should preferably be widely distributed, and should be large rather than small. It is preferable to utilize existing institutions, when suitable or adaptable for the work, rather than to build others.

Hospital schools for crippled are particularly adapted for such use, having beds, instrument shops, and industrial schools. To supplement the three state institutions, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Nebraska, now available, and such similar private institutions which may later be offered is unnecessary. Public hospitals and other public institutions may be utilized for the purpose.

Convalescent homes which may be separate from hospitals will also be required. Large country places, vacant country hotels, etc., would be suitable. The institutions should be under military control.

The conference would recommend a census of suitable institutions, which would be available in different parts of the country.

In France in April, 1916, there were about 50,000 amputated and otherwise disabled soldiers needing medical reconstruction and reeducation. Biesalski has estimated that in Germany 40,000 cripples were produced in the first few months of the war. From 70 to 80 per cent. of the wounded returned to Canada have needed reconstruction and reeducation work.

5. Relatively few of the cripples can return to their former occupations because of their disabilities, and they must be taught new ones.

The experience of other countries now at war shows that careful examinations, physical and mental, must be made of the crippled and maimed as a basis for the determination of the individual capabilities for reeducation. The conference believes that careful analysis should be made of different occupations to determine the anatomical characteristics necessary for them, as a guide for those who have charge of vocational education. Careful attention should also be given to the matter of modifying the occupation to fit the individual.

In England scientific examination of the men was not made at first, and many cripples were permitted to undertake to learn occupations for which they were not fitted physically, mentally, or by previous experience. France has also had the same experience.

6. The conference believes that every disabled soldier, whether or not unable to follow his former occupation, should be kept under military discipline until the completion of physical reconstruction and reeducation.

It has been found that many disabled soldiers in European countries would not undertake reeducation, and apparently preferred to be permitted to remain helpless and, thus, a social liability. Every man should be compelled to undertake to learn an occupation that will enable him to be self-supporting or partly self-supporting. This is quite distinct from the consideration of pensions, a matter which the conference was not called upon to discuss.

7. Reeducation must be a cooperative endeavor of all the special interests involved; medical, educational and social.

8. A committee on vocational education has been formed under the auspices of the Council of National Defense. The work of that committee and that of a committee on the reeducation and rehabilitation of the maimed and crippled where they meet should be intimately correlated.

9. The conference feels that as great publicity as is consistent with public policy should be given to the work of reeducation and rehabilitation of the maimed and crippled. The public should be taught that the cripple is not to be considered a total economic loss, but should realize that if suitably trained he will be an economic asset.

10. That a permanent Committee be appointed to carry out whatever plan that may be adopted, and

11. That this committee should contain representatives of the various medical, educational, and social interests concerned, and should comprise in its membership representatives of the Army, the Navy, and Public Health Service, and the American Red Cross.

In presenting the recommendations of the conference, the chairman, Dr. Franz, made the following statement on conditions abroad and work already done in this connection. (On account of lack of space Dr. Franz' address will be published in the Miscellany department of THE JOURNAL next week.)

The report and recommendations of the conference was taken under consideration by the General Medical Board.

Conference on Child Welfare in War Time

At a conference called by the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense, in Washington, June 15, to consider and report on child welfare work during the present emergency, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. We urge the Council of National Defense to direct that, so far as practicable, physicians teaching obstetrics and pediatrics and those devoting themselves exclusively to problems of maternity and of infant and child welfare, continue in such service either at home or abroad.

2. Realizing that public health nurses are essential to the carrying on of child-welfare work, we recommend that every possible effort be made to prevent these especially trained nurses from being withdrawn from

such work, and that public health nursing be officially recognized as war service.

3. Recognizing the increasing need for trained nurses and the inadequate number available for military and home service, we recommend especially efforts to enlist graduates of colleges and high schools and other suitable candidates for hospital training courses.

4. Organized volunteer aids should be enlisted to assist public health nurses and other social workers through all practicable methods of personal service. We advise appropriate courses of training for such volunteers.

5. We recommend that the Council call upon all committees to see to it that there is no abatement, but, on the contrary, a decided increase in their activities along the lines of maternal, infant, and child welfare, —this to apply to all public and private agencies.

6. We deplore the breaking up of the home and recommend that everywhere special provision be made to keep the mother and her young children together in the home; but this does not imply the endorsement of the home work system. Mothers of nursing infants should be provided for through mothers' pensions or otherwise. Day nurseries should be especially supervised, and reference should be had to the standards of the National Federation of Day Nurseries. The highest standards should be required of all children's institutions.

7. We urge that the Council of National Defense recommend the prompt enactment of model laws for the registration of births and deaths and the reporting of preventable diseases in the States in which such laws do not exist, and we strongly urge their complete enforcement throughout the country.

8. We urge that every effort be made not only to prevent the repeal or relaxation of any of the existing child labor laws, but we urge on the contrary their more rigid enforcement and the enactment of such further laws as may be needed. We recommend a plan of supervision similar to that adopted by the National Child Labor Committee in pamphlets 276 and 277.

9. For the sake of obtaining the highest possible development of child life and as one of the best means of conserving the character and moral tone as well as physical development of the growing child we recommend the extension and use of all sound recreational facilities.

10. Appreciating that no plan for real child conservation in war time can be developed without a serious consideration of the mentally defective child and the juvenile delinquent, and especially because of the great increase in juvenile delinquency in Europe since the war we urge the Council of National Defense to recommend to the various States that greater facilities be created for the recognition and handling of these problems, through the schools, medical teaching, juvenile court work, and children's institutions.

11. We recommend proper medical examination and supervision for boys and girls entering volunteer organizations involving physical exercise.

12. We urge as particularly important the medical examination of boys and girls before they enter industries, also subsequent medical oversight for them.

13. We recommend systematic publicity and free circulation of accredited literature on maternal, infant, and child welfare. Since many organizations are distributing pamphlets and literature broadcast, some good and some poor, we recommend that a committee of obstetricians, pediatricians, sanitarians, and nurses be appointed to review and standardize such literature for wider distribution.

14. We strongly endorse the measures taken by the Army and Navy authorities for the moral protection of the military forces and endorse also liberal recreational facilities as an indispensable measure to that end.

15. We urge that immediate steps be taken to secure the adoption of a Governmental plan to assure adequate support for soldiers and their families. This plan should include financial and medical provision, facilities for the reeducation of the injured soldier, and the reestablishment of the family. Such a plan promptly put into operation would have more effect in promoting child welfare than any other measure which the Government could adopt on behalf of the dependents of men in service.

16. This country should be warned by the mistake of the European countries which have allowed their milk supplies to become impaired. It should therefore take the necessary steps to prevent a milk shortage. We protest against the indiscriminate slaughter of milch cows.

17. We urge the Council of National Defense to ascertain whether there is need among the Allied Nations for maternity care and infant and child welfare work that can properly be performed by Americans, and if this be the case, that the Council confer with suitable persons or organizations with a view to rendering such service.

18. We recommend that the Council of National Defense organize a national committee representative of maternal, infant, and child welfare associations, to keep in touch during the present emergency with national problems of maternal, infant, and child welfare, and to advise the Council of National Defense from time to time of such features of the then existing situation as may call for remedial action. We recommend further that the Council of National Defense, through the several State Councils of Defense, cooperate with local organizations interested in maternal, infant and child welfare and establish an agency or appoint an existing agency to secure information as to the specific needs of each community and to show how such needs can be adequately met. We recommend that so much of this report as may be approved by the Council of National Defse be transmitted to the State Councils of Defense and to the proposed national and state committees recommended above, if such committees be created, or designated, to guide them in their respective actions looking toward the conservation of maternal, infant and child welfare during the present emergency.

These resolutions were presented to the General Medical Board on June 24, and were taken under advisement.

Orders to Officers of Medical Reserve Corps

ALABAMA

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieuts. Burr Ferguson, Fairfield; James R. Hudnall, Coalmont; and William J. Robbins, Ensley.

To WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Drayton G. Doherty, Selma.

The resignation of Lieut. Thomas H. Scott, Ft. Morgan, has been accepted.

ARIZONA

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. H. Reese, Bisbee.

ARKANSAS

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Harry C. King, Ft. Smith.

CALIFORNIA

To CALEXICO, CAL., Capt. John J. Kyle, Los Angeles, and report to commanding officer of camp, John H. Beacom.

To CHICAGO, Capt. George H. Evans, San Francisco, about June 30; Lieut. Col. Lionel D. Prince, San Francisco; Lieut. Bruno F. Sandow, Oakland. With Ambulance Company, No. 1, Lieut. Cyril E. Lewis, Calistoga; and Lieut. F. W. Kroll, San Francisco.

To FORT MYER, Lieut. George C. H. Franklin, San Francisco.

To LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, Major Walter C. Chidester, and Lieut. Albert Cohen, San Mateo; Capt. Julian M. Wolfsohn, San Francisco.

So much of Par. 69, S. O. 122, May 26, War D, as relates to Capt. George H. Evans, San Francisco, is revoked.

So much of Par. 74, S. O. 103, May 4, War D., as relates to Lieut. George C. H. Franklin, San Francisco, is revoked.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Earle G. Breeding, Washington.

To GETTYSBURG, Lieut. Rudolph Bloom, Washington.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Charles E. Ralph, Washington.

FLORIDA

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Percy H. Brigham, Alton; Lt. Samuel G. Hollingsworth, Bradentown; Lieut. G. W. Sherouse, Campville; Lieut. Raymond Howe, Daytonia; Lieut. George C. Tillman, Gainesville; Capt. Harry A. Peyton, and Lieuts. James B. Parramore, Archie R. Parrot, and Turner Cason, Jacksonville; Capt. Frank R. Maura, Myakka City; Lieut. Joel W. Hood, Ocala; Lieut. John W. M'Clane, St. Petersburg; and Capt. Andrew R. Bond, Tampa.

To CANAL ZONE, Capt. Henry Hanson, Jacksonville, and Report to Governor.

GEORGIA

To FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND., Major William A. Powell, Cairo.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Walter A. Miller, Arabia; Capt. Montague L. Boyd, Atlanta; Lieut. William W. Jarrell, Thomasville; and Lieut. Heber J. Morton, Waynesboro.

To NEW YORK, Lieut. Charles A. Hodges, Dublin.

To SYRACUSE, N. Y., Lieut. John W. Lee, Porterdale.

To WASHINGTON, D. C., to join the 6th Engineers, Lieut. Ferdinand H. Herrmann, Eastman.

IDAHO

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Capt. Francis H. Poole, and Lieut. Leo F. Castle, Pocatello; and Capt. Julius L. Arntzen, Paris.

To FORT RILEY, KANSAS, for instruction, Capt. Curtis Bland, Preston.

ILLINOIS

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Capt. H. H. Pillinger, Algonquin; Capts. John E. Kelley and Frederick W. Moeller, Chicago; Lieut. Roswell T. Pettit, Ottawa; and Lieut. Samuel H. Richman, Oak Forest.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, Capt. Albert E. McEvers, Chicago.

To FORT RILEY, KANS., Lieut. James R. Williams, Danville.

To GETTYSBURG, Lieut. Anthony H. Bennewitz, Cicero.

To SYRACUSE, Capt. George E. Hilgard, Belleville.

INDIANA

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Jesse L. M'Elroy, Indianapolis.

To FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, Lieut. L. H. Redman, Elizabethtown.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, Lieut. W. W. Harris, Ellettsville.

To NEW YORK, Lieuts. Arthur E. Guedel, Indianapolis; and Ulysses G. Goodwin, Monticello.

To SYRACUSE, Lieut. Edward G. Brandenberger, Rockville.

IOWA

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieuts. Samuel Miller, Des Moines; and Frederick C. Smith, Keokuk.

To FORT RILEY, KANSAS, Lieut. Edward S. Parker, Idagrove.

To NEW YORK, Lieut. Theodore W. Kemmerer, Davenport, for a course in Medical Research work at Rockefeller Institute.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. E. J. Lambert, Ottumwa.

KANSAS

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Alonzo Woodford Little, Jr., Kansas City.

KENTUCKY

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieuts. Arthur C. Henthorn, Garrison, and William L. Carman, Paint Lick.

LOUISIANA

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Capts. Cyriaque J. Gremillion, Alexandria; James J. Robert, Baton Rouge; and Randell Hunt, Shreveport; Lieuts. Edward J. Hubner, New Orleans; and Thomas Ragan, Shreveport.

MAINE

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Paul S. Hill, Biddiford.

So much of Para. 59, S. O. 112, May 15, War D., as relates to Capt. Charles H. Hunt, Portland, is revoked.

MARYLAND

To BALTIMORE, Major Frederick H. Baetjer, Catonville, designated instructor in roentgenology at Baltimore.

To NEW YORK, Lieut. James A. Duff, Westport.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieuts. Bartus T. Baggott, C. W. Hoffmann, James J. O'Connor, and Hugh W. Sweeny, Baltimore; William D. Cawley, Elkton; Maynard I. Simmons, Indian Head.

MASSACHUSETTS

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieuts. William M. Dobson and P. R. Withington, Boston; Henry L. Davis, Lynn.

To NEW YORK, for course of instruction in Medical Research at Rockefeller Institute, Lieuts. Charles H. Bailey, Gardner; Homer L. Conner, Haverhill; George L. Schadt, Springfield; and George C. Lincoln, Worcester.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, Capt. Walter R. Weiser, Springfield.

To 12TH FIELD ARTILLERY, Lieut. James B. Pascoe, Fort Revere.

MICHIGAN

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Harry H. Hammell, Ann Arbor.

To DETROIT, Lieuts. W. H. Browne and G. L. Coan, Detroit.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, Lieut. Paul B. Bender, Caro.

To SYRACUSE, Lieut. Ward F. Seeley, Detroit.

To 9TH ENGINEERS, NATIONAL ARMY, Capt. W. W. Manton, Detroit. Lieut. Dean W. Myers, Ann Arbor, honorably discharged.

Resignation of Lieut. Roscoe G. Leland, Kalamazoo, accepted.

MINNESOTA

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Raymond W. Whittier, Morton, to report to commanding officer of that school as assistant to professor of sanitary tactics.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Henry L. Stickney, Rochester.

MISSISSIPPI

To WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. W. C. Brewer, Columbus.

To NEW YORK, Lieuts. Wythe M. Rhett, Columbus; and James E. Dunlap, Muldon.

MISSOURI

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieuts. Wallace A. Belsey, William I. Smith, Philip M. Stimson and Nicholas A. Young, St. Louis.

To FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, Lieut. Pierre L. Chandeysson, St. Louis.

To FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Lieut. Arthur A. Hobbs, Kansas City; and Capt. Stuart L. Baysinger, Rolla.

To FORT RILEY, KANSAS, Lieuts. Robert R. Glynn, Springfield; and Joseph C. Hynes, St. Louis.

To GETTYSBURG, Lieut. Charles L. Munson, St. Louis.

To NEW YORK, Lieuts. Ernest L. Coffin and Howard M. Foster, St. Louis.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Capt. Vilray P. Blair, St. Louis.

To St. Louis, Lieut. William E. Leighton, St. Louis, to conduct examination of applicants for appointment in M. R. C. On completion of this duty Lieut. Leighton will stand relieved from further active duty.

The resignation of Lieut. Harry B. Davis, Kansas City, has been accepted.

MONTANA

To FORT RILEY, KANSAS, Lieut. Harry J. Huene, Forsyth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

To FORT ETHAN ALLEN, Capt. Amos G. Straw, Manchester.

NEW JERSEY

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieuts. Robert W. Rodman, Allendale; Livingstone L. Lewis and Henry T. Von Deesten, Hoboken; Capts. Nicholas F. Feury and Richard Hirsch; and Lieuts. Jacob Rosenberg and Julius Sobin, Jersey City; Samuel W. Dodd, Montclair; Carmine G. Berardinelli, James J. L. Young and Anthony C. Zehnder, Newark; George H. Richards, Orange; Murray B. Kirkpatrick and Lawrence H. Rogers, Trenton; and Frederick J. Quigley, Union Hill.

To GETTYSBURG, Lieut. Richard Bew, Atlantic City.

To NEW YORK, for course of instruction in Medical Research, at Rockefeller Inst., Lieuts. Frederic H. Thorne, Greystone Park; and Dundas R. Campbell, Newark.

To SYRACUSE, Lieut. John T. English, Newark.

To WASHINGTON, D. C., Capt. E. J. G. Beardsley, Spring Lake Beach; and Lieut. J. W. Rice, New Brunswick.

NEW MEXICO

Lieut. Louis H. Pate, Carlshad, honorably discharged.

NEW YORK

To ALLENTOWN, PA., Lieut. Samuel William S. Toms, Nyack.

To FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND., Capt. G. B. Lee, New York.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Capts. William E. Butler, Brooklyn; Charles W. Haverkampf, Ft. Jay, as surgeon and charge of general hospital; Howard Fox, from Ft. Slocum, for course of instruction; Lieuts. Royden M. Vose, Ithaca; Robert E. Seibels, New York City; and Elmer B. Shaul, Richfield Springs.

To FORT PORTER, N. Y., Maj. George H. Scott, Ft. Jay; and Capt. John G. Stowe, Buffalo.

To GETTYSBURG, Lieut. Joseph Price, New York.

To NEW YORK, Lieuts. Hugh Chaplin, New York; and Walter D. M'Kenna, Troy. For course of instruction in Medical Research at Rockefeller Institute, Capt. Howard L. Van Winkle, Albany; Lieuts. Stephen H. Curtis, Albany; William L. Aycock, New York City; and Donald J. McPherson, Palmyra.

To PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, Lieut. Harold A. Benson, Kings Park.

To SYRACUSE, Lieuts. Laurent G. Feinier, Henry E. Marks and Alexander Milean, Jr., New York City; Reginald Ducat, New Rochelle.

To WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieuts. Thomas M. Holmes, Delmar; Nathaniel P. Brooks, New Lebanon; Capt. W. D. Anderson, Lieuts. James L. Cobb, Thomas K. Davis, Linwood M. Gable, and Gilbert S. Osincup and Charles H. Watt, New York City; Sidney W. Thompson, Oswego; Capt. Max A. Almy, Rochester; Lieuts. Francis T. Duffy, Troy; and George S. Silliman, Westbury. For duty with 6th Engineers, Lieut. Thomas E. Cooney, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA

To FORT OGLETHORPE, Lieuts. Julius N. Hill, Murphy; John A. Winstead, Nashville; and Alexander F. Thompson, Troy.

Lieut. Frank R. Ruff, Duke, to report by telegraph to commanding general Southeastern Department for assignment.

To NEW YORK, Lieuts. Glenn Long, Catawba; Booton S. Compton, Greensboro; and Russell S. Beam, Lumberton.

NORTH DAKOTA

To WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. R. M. Deming, Mercer.

So much of Par. 55, S. O. 121, May 25, War D, as relates to Lieut Theo. Braturd, Grand Forks, is revoked.

OHIO

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieuts. Fred S. Wright, Bellaire; Herbert A. Brown, Cincinnati; William T. Fenker, Columbus; and Charles W. Maxson, Steubenville.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Charles H. Young, Ashtabula; Capts. R. W. Holmes, Chillicothe; William H. Leet, Conneaut; Lieuts. Gilbert W. Brehm, Columbia; John R. Wolfe, Delphos; W. E. Hart, Elyria; and Thomas M. Wood, National Military Home.

To NEW YORK, Lieuts. Virgil H. Danforth, Byesville; Louis A. Querner, Cincinnati; and Harry R. Wahl, Cleveland.

To HOME, Lieut. Leroy B. Sherry, Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Robert R. Sellers, Westville.

OREGON

Lieut Joseph A. Pettit, Portland, has been honorably discharged.

PENNSYLVANIA

To ALLENTOWN, PA., Capt. Henry M. Hall, Pittsburgh; Lieuts. Roscoe F. Mauser, Fountain Springs; J. E. Marshall, Lebanon; Frank N. Greene and Sidney J. Repplier, Philadelphia; T. G. Killeen, Scranton.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Capts. William W. Babcock, Ferdinand L. Benz and Henry K. Gaskill, Philadelphia; Lieuts. Fred. H. Bloomhardt, Altoona; Robert A. Kilduffe, Chester; James L. Junk, Connellsville; Roscoe L. Perkin, Harrisburg; Frederick P. Simpson, Mapleton Depot; Richard R. Spahr, Mechanicsburg; Henry A. Gormand, and Jacob S. P. Makler, Mount Alto; Charles W. Vates, Mount Oliver; Carlton H. Davidson, New Salem; Arthur E. Davis and Leo P. Gibbons, Scranton; Homer P. Prowitt, Washington; John A. Farrell, West Chester; Clyde W. Sample, Wilkinsburg; Henry S. Monroe, Wind Ridge; Louis S. Weaver, York; Herman E. Albrecht, James H. Arnett, Charles Bowne, William R. Bready, Henry P. Brown, Clifford B. Farr, Albert McConaghy, Allen H. Moore, William S. Newcomet, Charles B. Reynolds, Charles H. Tait, Stephen W. Tunnell, Charles C. Watt, Jr., and Howard K. White, Philadelphia; Moses H. Baker, John C. Calhoun, Milton B. Katzenstein, Edward A. Pitcairn and Maurice S. Redmond, Pittsburgh.

To FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y., Lieut. John G. Archer, Jr., Philadelphia.

To GETTYSBURG, Lieuts. Bartholomew M. Allen and Theodore Melnick, Philadelphia; Thompson McD. Baird, Wilkes-Barre; and Clyde L. Curl, Pittsburgh.

To NEW YORK, Lieuts. Michael W. Stofer, Chambersburg; Norman J. Quinn, Conshohocken; George A. Poux, Meadville; John Berry, Mont Alto; Andrew A. Flannagan, Jr., Philadelphia; and Alfred W. Duff, Pittsburgh.

To ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE for course in Medical Research, Lieuts. Charles B. Reitz, Allentown; and George R. Moffitt, Harrisburg.

To WASHINGTON, D. C., Capt. J. H. Austin, Ardmore; Lieuts. James H. Austin, Ardmore; Charles C. Crouse, Derry; Kenneth A. Allen, and J. E. McDowell, Philadelphia; Joseph B. Gold and Maurice S. Redmond, Pittsburgh; George H. Robinson, Uniontown.

To 9TH REGIMENT ENGINEERS, NATIONAL ARMY, Lieut. H. C. Flood, Pittsburgh.

Resignation of Lieut. William M. Workman, Mt. Joy, has been accepted.

To HOME, Lieut. Thomas W. Penrose, Philadelphia, and upon arrival report by telegraph to Adjutant General.

So much of Par. 52, S. O. 121, May 25, War D, as relates to Lieut. Clarence F. Bernatz, Pittsburgh, is revoked.

So much of Par. 83, S. O. 136, June 13, War D, as relates to Lieut. James L. Junk, Connellsville, is revoked.

SOUTH CAROLINA

To ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Robert H. Crawford.

To ALLENTOWN, PA., Lieut. Benjamin F. Wyman, Aiken.

To GETTYSBURG, Lieut. Lawrence R. Craig, Dillon.

To WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Robert H. Crawford, Rock Hill.

TENNESSEE

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieuts. Gilbert M. Roberts, Chattanooga; Homer Reese, Galatin; Joseph W. Bauman, Nashville; Robert B. Underwood, and Arthur R. Porter, Memphis.

To MEMPHIS, Lieut. Edward C. Ellett, Memphis, to examine applicants for commission in aviation section, Signal O. R. C.

TEXAS

To FORT DES MOINES, IA., Capt. George W. Cook, Harlingen.

To FORT MCPHERSON, Major Louis C. Duncan, Ft. Bliss.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, Lieut.-Col. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Brownsville, as vice surgeon and manager of the general hospital. Capt. John T. Halsell, Laredo; Lieuts. Knight W. Field, Dallas; J. E. Boyd, Hillsboro; Robert L. Dinwiddie, San Antonio; Jorn A. Lightfoot, Texarkana; and George H. Stagner, Waco.

To WASHINGTON, D. C., Lieut. Ernst W. Bertner, Houston.

UTAH

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Howard T. Wickert, Huntsville.

VIRGINIA

To FORT MYER, Lieut. Minor C. Lile, University.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieuts. Alvah Ramsey, Burkeville; John B. Halligan, Petersburg; Lonsdale J. Roper, Portsmouth; William L. Peple and Henry S. Stern, Richmond; and Robert B. Shackleford, The Plains.

To GETTYSBURG, Capt. Reading L. Williams, Norfolk.

To NEW YORK, Lieuts. George H. Musgrave, Boykins; and Baxter L. Crawford, Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Lieut. Morris I. Mendeloff, Charleston.

To HOME, Lieut. E. T. Lake, Nuss.

WISCONSIN

To NEW YORK, Lieut. Frank X. Pomainville, Grand Rapids.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

To CHICAGO, Lieut. Donald P. McCord, Manila, for assignment to duty and station.

To FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND., Capt. Samuel J. Turnbull, Manila.

To FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., Capt. George B. Angle, Manila.

Orders to Officers of the Medical Corps

Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, M. C., to duty in office of Surgeon General.

Lieut. Col. George A. Skinner, Major J. B. Huggins, Capts. George B. Foster, Jr., M. C.; Robert Skelton, M. C., and Adna G. Wilde, M. C., to report at Nogales, Ariz., for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Edward R. Schreiner, M. C., to New York, N. Y., for investigating the Columbia University War Hospital, with a view to its use as a receiving and forwarding hospital for the Medical Service.

Major James I. Mabee, M. C., to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and will join.

Major Guy V. Rukke, M. C., to Plattsburg training camp for duty.

Major George H. Scott, M. C., to Fort Porter, N. Y., for station.

Major Wilson T. Davidson, Capts. T. L. Ferenbaugh and John G. Ingold, M. C., to Laredo, Texas.

Major Louis C. Duncan, M. C., to Fort McPherson.

Major William R. Eastman, M. C., to report for examination for promotion.

Medical officers to report at Douglas for examination for promotion: Major Robert Thornburg; Capts George H. McLellan, Wayne H. Crum, Frederick H. Foucar, Benjamin B. Warriner and John R. Barber.

Officers of Medical Corps to report at El Paso for examination for promotion: Lieut. Col. James M. Kennedy, M. C.; Majors T. S. Rhoads, P. H. McAndrew and Arthur W. Morse; Capts. J. S. Lambie, Jr., R. W. Kerr, L. C. Garcia, A. D. Davis, C. C. Demmer, J. P. Fletcher, J. S. Fox, F. Kramer, F. X. Strong, A. von Schrader, T. S. Scott, T. E. Harwood, Jr., H. S. Purnell and J. D. Whitham.

Medical officers to report at Marfa, Texas: Capts. P. B. Connolly, George E. Pariseau and Michael A. Daley.

Capt. George B. Lake, M. C., to report at Eagle Pass for examination for promotion.

Capt. James F. Johnston, M. C., to Columbia, S. C., for duty as camp sanitary officer.

Capt. T. H. Johnson, M. C., to Gettysburg, Pa., for duty.

Capt. William S. Shields, M. C., from Omaha to station at New York.

Medical officers to report at Brownsville, Texas, for examination for promotion: Capts. Thomas W. Burnett, Norman T. Kirk, Sanford W. French and Neal N. Wood.

Medical News

(PHYSICIANS WILL CONFER A FAVOR BY SENDING FOR THIS DEPARTMENT ITEMS OF NEWS OF MORE OR LESS GENERAL INTEREST; SUCH AS RELATE TO SOCIETY ACTIVITIES, NEW HOSPITALS, EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.)

ARKANSAS

Higher Preliminary Requirements.—The Medical Department of the University of Arkansas reports that after Jan. 1, 1918, the entrance requirements will be increased to two years of college work, including courses in physics, chemistry and biology. The state medical board of the Arkansas Medical Society has also adopted that standard, which will apply to all graduates after Jan. 1, 1922.

CONNECTICUT

Personal.—Dr. Milton C. Winternitz, formerly associate professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has been elected professor of pathology in the School of Medicine of Yale University.——Dr. Frederick N. Sperry, New Haven, has been elected president and Dr. Charles E. Sanford, New Haven, secretary of the Yale Medical Alumni Association.

State Board Reorganized.—The new public health board authorized by the recent general assembly, which replaces the state board of health, has been appointed by the governor. Dr. John T. Black, New London, has been appointed commissioner of health for a six-year term. The council is composed of Dr. Edward K. Root, Hartford; E. W. Brown, Bridgeport; Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, New Haven; Mr. J. A. Newlands, West Hartford, and Mr. J. Frederick Jackson, New Haven.

Connecticut Adopts Maryland Plan.—The Connecticut State Medical Society has adopted the Maryland plan and appointed Drs. D. Chester Brown, Danbury, and John E. Lane, New Haven, a committee for carrying out the details of its application. Letters have been sent to all the physicians of the state and there has been a gratifyingly large number who have signed the agreement to turn over one third of the income received from patients of physicians who have entered the Medical Reserve Corps.

IDAHO

Personal.—Dr. Tracy R. Mason has been elected mayor of Kellogg.——Dr. William R. Hamilton has been reelected mayor of Weiser.——Dr. Berton O. Clark, Payette, has been appointed a member of the state board of health, to succeed Dr. Oscar B. Steely, Pocatello, term expired.

Society Meetings.—The joint meeting of the Whitman County Medical Society and North Idaho Medical Society was held in Moscow, June 12. The principal addresses were made by Charles W. Shaff, Lewiston, and W. R. Palmonton, Colfax.——The physicians of Minidoka and Power counties have organized at Rupert. Dr. John J. B. Kenagy, Rupert, was elected president; Dr. Vincent R. Killen, Rupert, secretary.

ILLINOIS

Chicago

Women Elect Officers.—The Medical Women's Club of Chicago had its annual meeting, June 13, and elected the following officers: Dr. Clara P. Seippel, president; Drs. Louise Acres and Helga Ruud, vice presidents; Dr. Mary Agnes B. Mulcahy, secretary, and Dr. Grace H. Campbell, treasurer.

Personal.—Dr. Willis O. Nance, Chicago, was appointed a member of the consulting staff of Cook County Hospital, June 25, to succeed the late Dr. John B. Murphy.——Dr. Norman Bridge, Los Angeles, spoke, June 20, before the Intercollegiate Club.——Dr. Wallace C. Abbott, Chicago, has been elected president and Dr. George H. Searle, Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists at its annual meeting in Atlantic City, June 13.

INDIANA

Medical Units Ordered Into Service.—To Field Hospital No. 1, Indianapolis, commanded by Major Larue D. Carter, and Ambulance Company No. 1, Frankford, Ind., commanded by Lieut. John P. Nicodemus, Logansport, have been ordered

to immediate duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., in connection with the training camp of the Medical Officers Reserve Corps.

MAINE

Personal.—Dr. Pearl T. Haskell was elected superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital, June 13, succeeding Dr. Frederick L. Hills, resigned.——Dr. Lester F. Norris has been promoted to first assistant superintendent and Dr. Roy A. Thornley to second assistant superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital.

MARYLAND

Criticism of Rural School System.—Surg. James A. Nydegger, U. S. P. H. S., who is appealing to physicians of Maryland to enforce medical inspection of children under 12 years of age in the rural schools, states that, if the rural school system of Maryland and other states is corrected, 75 per cent. of the physical defects which today are barring men from service in the United States forces, will disappear. Dr. Nydegger found that defective eyes, ears, teeth and throats are due largely to rural school conditions and that the improper desks and seats have caused much spinal curvature.

Personal.—Dr. Robert W. Johnson, Jr., Baltimore, has sailed for France.——Dr. Ernest W. Watson, Baltimore, has resigned from the staff of the Brady Urological Institute, Baltimore, and opened offices in Buffalo.——Drs. Harry C. Algire, Charles R. Parker, William G. Coppage, Jacob Fisher and L. Ridgely Wilson have been appointed surgeons to the Baltimore park board.——Dr. John W. Sanderson, Baltimore, who has been under treatment for several weeks in the Maryland General Hospital on account of injuries received in a fall, is reported to be convalescent.——Dr. Joseph W. Roberts, Salisbury, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Maryland General Hospital.——Drs. William G. Clopton and Charles Norton have been appointed health wardens of Baltimore.——Dr. Joseph Irwin France has been elected to the United States Senate from Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS

Hospital Opens Private Ward Building.—The Massachusetts General Hospital has opened a private ward building on Charles Street, Boston, eight stories in height, of fireproof construction and with accommodation for 122 patients.

Camp for Crippled Children.—A donation of $50,000 by an anonymous benefactor has made possible a camp for crippled children in Berkshire, about five miles from Pittsfield, where a farm has been leased. The camp will be under the general direction of Dr. W. Russell MacAusland, Boston, and will accommodate at the outset about twenty children.

Conservation of Child Life.—The state health commissioner has appointed as a committee on the conservation of child life, Drs. David L. Edsall and William J. Gallivan, members of the public health council, and Dr. Lyman A. Jones, director of the division of hygiene of the state health department. As consulting members he has named Drs. Fritz B. Talbot, pediatrist and chief of the children's medical department, Massachusetts General Hospital; Richard M. Smith, Boston, pediatrist, assistant in pediatrics, Harvard Medical School; Walter E. Fernald, psychiatist, superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feebleminded, and William Healy, psychologist, director of the psychopathic institute of the Chicago Juvenile Court, and Miss Mary Beard, director of the Instructive District Nursing Association.

Hospital Items.—The mayor of Boston has issued a call for contributions for the Orthopedic Hospital to be established on Parker Hill, Roxbury, under the direction of Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait. The total cost of the first equipment of the Hospital will be $12,000. The institution will be operated in conjunction with the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, and will be used during the war as a physical repair shop.——The city council of Boston has authorized the mayor to borrow $75,000 for the reconstruction of the ward buildings of the City Hospital, which were damaged by explosion and fire two months ago. The reconstructed buildings will provide 100 additional beds for the institution. ——The Winchester Hospital was formally opened last week. The institution represents an outlay of about $75,000 and will accommodate fifty patients.

State Society Meeting.—The one hundred and thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Medical Society was held in Boston, June 12 and 13, under the presidency of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, Worcester. A motion favoring national prohibition was adopted, and the society agreed to subscribe $5,000 to the Liberty Loan Bonds. The Shattuck lecture was by Dr. Walter B. Cannon, George Higginson, professor of physiology in Harvard Medical School, and was on the subject of "The Physiological Factors Concerned in Surgical Shock," and in the absence of the author in Europe, was read by Dr. Austin W. Cheever. The following officers were elected: president, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward (reelected), Worcester; vice president, Dr. George P. Twitchell, Greenfield; secretary, Dr. Walter L. Burrage, Boston (reelected); treasurer, Dr. Arthur K. Stone, Boston; orator, Dr. Myles Standish, Boston, and librarian, Dr. H. Brigham, Boston.

Personal.—Dr. George B. Wislocki has been appointed to the Arthur Tracy Cabot Fellow chair, in charge of the laboratory of surgical research of Harvard University. William E. Brown has been made instructor in public health administration in Harvard University.——Dr. Townsend W. Thorndike, clinical assistant in dermatology, and Dr. Theodore W. Ely, assistant in pediatries in Harvard Medical School, have resigned.——Dr. Edward W. Brown, Northampton, has been appointed medical examiner (coroner) for the first Hampshire district.——Dr. Arthur K. Stone and Simon Swig have been reappointed trustees of the Boston Hospital for Consumptives.——Dr. Lewis M. Palmer, Framingham, has been appointed trustee of the Massachusetts Training School.—— Dr. Matthew T. Mayes, Springfield, has been reappointed a member of the Board of Registration in Medicine.——Dr. John A. Peterson, Hingham, has been reappointed medical examiner (coroner) for Plymouth County.——Dr. Paul H. Provandie, Melrose Highlands, while driving in his automobile over a grade crossing at Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, was struck by a train and severely injured.——Dr. Loring Grimes, Swampscott, has been appointed associate medical examiner (coroner) for the Ninth Essex District.——Dr. Albert J. McCrea, Southbridge, has been appointed medical examiner (coroner) for the Eighth Worcester District.—— Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, has been nominated for a position on the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

NEW YORK

Personal.—Dr. Edward Clark, Buffalo, sanitary supervisor for western New York of the state department of health, has been designated to take charge of the division of child hygiene of the department.——Drs. Benjamin Arnold, Albany, and Walter B. James, New York, have been appointed members of the Hospital Development Commission, the purpose of which is to develop the facilities for caring adequately for the insane population of the state.——Dr. Irving M. Snow has been elected president, Dr. Herbert A. Smith, secretary, and Dr. Bernard F. Schreiner, treasurer of the Buffalo Academy of Science.

New York City

Physician Vindicated.—In a suit brought against Dr. Philip G. Manecke, Brooklyn, by Mrs. Agnes Stutterer, in which she claimed $50,000 damages, the supreme court decided, June 15, in favor of Dr. Manecke.

Summer Courses at New York University.—In compliance to a request from the students themselves, the third year men in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College are to continue their courses of study during the summer so that they will be prepared to receive their degree of Doctor of Medicine about the middle of February. All the junior class, consisting of ninety men, have pledged themselves to take the continuous summer course.

Baby Health Stations Give Instructions in Dietetics.—The city health department has arranged to give lessons in cooking and dietetics to mothers at its baby health stations. This will provide sixty centers of instruction, all located in congested parts of the city. As a sufficient number of trained dieticians did not volunteer for this work, a course in practical dietetics was given to nurses in charge of the health stations through the assistance of Teachers College and Pratt Institute.

Personal.—Dr. Samuel G. Gant has resigned as professor of rectal diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and has taken charge of a special clinic in Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.——Dr. Harry Finkelstein has been appointed instructor in orthopedics at the Post-Graduate Hospital.——Dr. Charles Rosenheck has been appointed instructor in neurology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York.——Dr. Cornelius G. Coakley suffered a fracture of the right leg in a fall from his

horse in Central Park, recently.——Dr. Edward Horace Cleveland has been appointed superintendent of the Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives at Inwood-on-Hudson.

Chief Medical Examiner Needed.—The Municipal Civil Service Commission announces an examination to be held for chief medical examiner. The examination is open to all citizens of the United States and the annual compensation is $7,500 for full time service. The candidates must be at least 30 years of age, must have a degree from a recognized institution and must present evidence of having done at least ten years' work in the pathological laboratory of a recognized medical school, hospital, asylum or public morgue, or in other corresponding official capacity. They must have performed at least 1,000 autopsies. Special consideration will be given to administrative experience, preparation and presentation of evidence in court, and definite published contributions to the science of legal medicine. The examination will include a practical test in which the candidates will be required to perform an autopsy and to report their findings in writing; an experience statement and an oral test. Full particulars and applications may be obtained at Room 1400, Municipal.

PENNSYLVANIA

Field Hospital Mustered Into Service.—Field Hospital No. 4, Pennsylvania N. G., Pittsburgh, was mustered into service June 13, and Ambulance Company No. 3, Coraopolis, Pa., June 14.

Philadelphia

Hospital Tablet Unveiled.—A tablet in memory of Miss Elizabeth Anderson was unveiled, June 22, at the American Oncologic Hospital. Miss Anderson, who died in 1906, was a patient at the hospital and left the general fund of the institution, $40,000.

Personal.—Dr. Frank C. Abbott, who has been in France since the beginning of the war, was specially mentioned for service on the occasion of the distribution of medals at Vendome.——Dr. Ernest La Place has been selected as one of the orators at the Independence Day celebration, Independence Hall.

Weir Mitchell Tablet Unveiled.—A feature of the class day exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, June 19, was the unveiling of a bronze tablet in memory of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. It is a reproduction of the one in the Franklin Inn by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, and the gift of Joseph Rosengarten, trustee of the university. Two of Dr. Mitchell's colleagues and friends spoke words of eulogy, Dr. C. C. Harrison, ex provost of the university, and Dr. William W. Keen.

RHODE ISLAND

New Health Officer.—Dr. John Hillman Bennett has been appointed superintendent of health of Pawtucket, succeeding Dr. Charles H. Holt, who has been ordered to duty with the Medical Officers Reserve Corps at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

New State Board Officers.—At the annual meeting of the state board of health held in Providence, June 14, Dr. John Hillman Bennett, Pawtucket, was reelected president, Dr. R. Morton Smith, River Point, vice president, and Dr. Byron U. Richards, Pawtucket, secretary, succeeding Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, who had been secretary of the board for twenty-three years.

State Society Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society was held, May 31, in the Rhode Island Medical Library, and was followed by a dinner in the evening at the Narragansett Hotel. The Fiske fund prize of $200 was awarded to Dr. Joseph F. Hawkins, Providence, for his essay on "The Role of Tonsils and Teeth in Arthritis." The presidential address by Dr. Edmund D. Chesebro, Providence, was on the topic "Thirty Years in the Study and Practice of Medicine"; and after the presidential address Dr. John C. Champlin, Westerly, the newly elected president, was inducted into office.

WISCONSIN

State Board Appointments.—The governor, on June 19, reappointed Drs. Oscar Lotz, Milwaukee; Frederick C. Haney, Watertown, and Fay T. Clark, Waupun, members of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and appointed Edward Murphy, Eau Claire, a member of the same board, to succeed Dr. William L. Thompson, Sheboygan.

Personal.—State Senator A. J. Pullen, North Fond du Lac, first lieutenant, M. O. R. C., U. S. Army, has been notified of his assignment to base hospital service in France.——Dr. Edward Evans, LaCrosse, has been elected a nonresident fellow of McGill University, Montreal.——Dr. Willibald J. Wehle, West Bend, dislocated his right shoulder in an automobile accident, June 3.——Dr. Wesley L. Boyden, Seymour, has been commissioned first lieutenant, M. C., Wis. N. G., and assigned to the Second Infantry.

Million for Medical School.—The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has offered one third of a million dollars to Marquette University of Milwaukee on condition that the university raise the other two thirds of a million. The fund is to be used in the development of the Marquette University School of Medicine. The arrangement allows the university a year in which to raise the additional funds to make the amount offered available. A committee of citizens of Milwaukee has the campaign in charge.

CANADA

Personal.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Carter, Hamilton, Ont., is to succeed Lieut.-Col. Cameron A. Warren as assistant A. D. M. S., Toronto Military District.

Wounded Medical Officers.—The *Lancet* reports that the following officers of the Canadian Army Medical Corps have been wounded: Lieut.-Col. James J. Fraser, Walkerton; Capt. Ronald H. MacDonald, Saskatoon; Albert H. Wallace, Hazleton, and Harry C. Wallace, Lumsden.

Annual Meeting Canadian Medical Association.—In his presidential address before the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. Alexander D. Blackader, Montreal, said that so many of the members were overseas that the annual meeting had not been held for three years, and this one was held as it marked the fiftieth anniverstry of the founding of the association. The Canadian Medical Association, in that time, had taken a pronounced part in raising a high standard of medical education in Canada, and now it was intended to raise the standard still higher and extend the medical course. The day of the general practitioner and family physician is passing and he is being replaced by the specialist. Health insurance will be a tremendous benefit to the country and will incidentally raise the standard of rational living and prolong human life. Dr. Charles J. C. O. Hastings, M. O. H., Toronto, delivered the address on public health in which he advocated strongly for public propaganda and practical organization for the education of the general public in regard to health organization for the education of the general public in regard to health matters. Any city which does not provide pure water, or any municipality, as well as pure milk, should be held criminally responsible for such neglect. It is the first duty of statesmen to provide for public health, as the value of man power is of more moment now than at any other time in history. A symposium on tuberculosis, as a national problem, was opened by Dr. James Third, Kingston, Ont. Lieut.-Col. J. N. Roy, M.D., who has been attached to the Canadian General Hospital, St. Cloud, France, stated that hospital conditions were greatly improved in France. He gave an interesting account of the work of the Canadian hospital at St. Cloud which now has 550 beds and looks after French wounded only. Dr. Joseph D. Page, superintendent of the Immigration Hospital, Quebec City, addressed the meeting on the physical examination of immigrants. He stated that 80 per cent. of the soldiers returning from the front were infected with tuberculosis and that of the 100,000 defectives admitted into Canada ten years ago, only five had been rejected. The examination of immigrants required immediate action on the part of the government of Canada. Dr. Elzear Relletier, Montreal, advocated the appointment of a permanent medical officer of health in every municipality in Canada who should devote all his time and energies to the public health of the community. This was put in the form of a resolution and passed by the meeting. Dr. Francis J. Shepherd, Montreal, delivered the address in surgery, and Dr. Theodore C. Janeway, Baltimore, the address in medicine.

GENERAL

Baltimore and Ohio Surgeons Elect.—At the annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Association of Railway Surgeons, held in Cleveland, June 22, Dr. William H. Morrison, Philadelphia, was elected president; Dr. Edmund B. Fittro, Salem, W. Va., vice president, and Charles Johnson, Baltimore, was continued as secretary.

Special Campaign Against Yellow Fever.—The Cuban government and the International Health Commission are

cooperating in a new movement against yellow fever. Leave of absence has been granted to Dr. Juan Guiteras, director of sanitation of Cuba, so that he may inaugurate a vigorous campaign to stamp out the disease in other countries. Gen. William C. Gorgas has given to Dr. Guiteras full authority to investigate yellow fever conditions wherever they may be found in other countries, and to make any suggestions that he may see fit toward the extermination of the disease. As most of the members of the International Health Commission are officers of the United States Army Medical Corps, the Cuban government is signally honored in the appointment of Dr. Guiteras, a Cuban. Director Taylor of Las Animas Hospital in Havana is cooperating in the work. It is proposed to begin the scientific researches on the island of Martinique and in Maracaibo.

FOREIGN

Rockefeller Foundation Builds Hospitals in China.—The Rockefeller Foundation has awarded contracts for the building of two hospitals to cost $3,000,000. One of these will be located in Pekin and the other in Shanghai, and both will be for the work of the China Medical Board.

Yale Mission Seeks Workers.—The Yale Mission ("Yale in China") at Changsha seeks the services of an emergency teacher of pathology for one or two years for its medical school; also a permanent teacher in physiology and a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat for permanent service. High professional quality is demanded and earnestness of character. The New Haven office is 5 White Hall.

Medical Missionary Ordered to French War Front.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has announced that leave of absence for the duration of the war has been granted to Dr. James F. Cooper, Foochow, China, that he may go to France as medical officer to the Chinese Labor Battalion. Dr. Cooper will have charge of the Base Hospital and will take to France four Chinese nurses from the American Mission Hospital, Foo Chow.

Honors for French Physicians of the Army and Navy Medical Departments.—The *Bulletin Médical* has published six large special numbers to date, each devoted entirely to the official mentions of the exceptional gallantry and devotion of individual members of the medical corps, with the appointments to the Legion of Honor, the awarding of the médaille militaire and other honors. Each contains an alphabetical list of those thus decorated. Many of the accounts specify "efficiency in organization" and "coolness in danger," but practically all mention the "absolutely devoted services and brilliant gallantry," of the physicians and surgeons in question.

PARIS LETTER

PARIS, May 31, 1917.

The War

REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL CORPS ON A SELF-GOVERNING BASIS

If it is true that in the course of this war important improvements have been effected in the military medical service, notably in that which pertains to the evacuation of the wounded, the last offensive movement has brought to light certain weaknesses in its organization. These weaknesses were the outgrowth of the strict and jealous tutelage which the general staff exercised over the army medical service. Indeed, it is only proper to state that up to the present time the military medical service has been far from self-governing; for instance, for the construction of temporary hospitals the medical corps depended on the corps of engineers. In deciding on the location, the number and the capacity of the evacuation hospitals it followed the advice of the staff officers. The hospital train service was taken entirely out of the hands of the medical corps, and placed under the authority of the railway commissary. The secretary of war has deemed it wise to remedy these defects in the system. The last offensive movement showed him the need of a readjustment of the relations of the medical corps to the military officers, so as to put in the hands of the medical service the disposition of its means of action, and to allow it to cooperate in the elaboration of military operations. The staff, which all too often ignored the medical corps, will be obliged from now on to consider it as a necessary collaborator. The purpose which the secretary of war had in mind in adopting these measures was to bring the assurance to all ranks that the most complete collaboration existed between the general staff, the various divisional staffs and the military medical service. Under this plan every army corps has its chief administrative medical officer who collaborates with the general officer in command of the corps. The latter will keep this chief surgeon informed of his plans, will acquaint him with the objects to be accomplished, the front decided on for the battle and the hour set for the engagement. Having been enlightened by this precise information, the rôle of the chief surgeon will begin at once. With his mind illumined as to the significance of the battle to be fought, he will know what it involves for the medical corps. He will proportion his effort to the probable needs and make all the dispositions necessary for the best hospitalization and for the most rapid evacuation of the wounded. The reserves in personnel and medical equipment are at his disposal and under his control. He apportions the personnel according to their competency and the army's needs. He approves requisitions for medical supplies, and provides for the carrying out of all hygienic and prophylactic measures.

The same organization found in the army corps is also established in the divisions, and in the administration of rations. The control of the motor ambulances used in transporting the wounded will now pass entirely into the hands of the divisional surgeons; and the commanding officer, often more interested in the conservation of his equipment than in the fate of the wounded whom he was convoying, will no longer rise up as a sole judge of the conduct of affairs. The surgeon will base his decision on the condition of the wounded and the capacity of the hospital units. In the controlling railway stations a surgeon with the relative rank of battalion commander is associated with every railway commissary. He exercises technical control of all the hospital trains passing through the controlling stations. He decides on the hospitalization of patients or wounded unable to continue their journey. Acting in concert with the railway commissary, he determines the destination of trains in the zone of the armies and the zones of the interior. He remains in touch, on the one hand, with the chief administrative medical officers, and on the other hand with the undersecretary of state for the military medical service.

MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRENCH AND AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

Professor Finley, president of the New York state university, in a reunion held at the Sorbonne, May 26, presented before an assembly of professors of the University of Paris communications and letters emanating from more than 100 institutions of learning in the United States which gave expression to the sympathy that unites American universities to our own, and emphasized the necessity for the development of mutual relations between the universities of the two countries.

TYPHOID BACTERIURIA

At the medicochirurgical reunion of the fifth army corps, Drs. Tanon and Dumont communicated results of some practical researches on the urine of patients convalescing from typhoid fever which had been confirmed clinically and bacteriologically. From March, 1915, to January, 1917, a period of twenty-one months, 1,500 specimens of urine were examined and gave twenty-nine positive results. Out of these twenty-nine cases the typhoid bacillus was found in ten, the paratyphoid A in fifteen, and the paratyphoid B in four. All of these specimens of urine were examined as soon as the patients became convalescent, that is to say, the second week of complete apyrexia. The specimens were always clear, and rarely contained traces of albumin. There was no clinical evidence of any renal or bladder trouble, and the cytologic examination showed few leukocytes. This small proportion of 2 per cent. out of so large a number of cases indicates that the danger from carriers of urinary germs must not be exaggerated as far as typhoid fever is concerned. The treatment, moreover, had a beneficent influence on almost all the patients. Those recognized as carriers at an examination were, in fact, immediately subjected to treatment with hexamethylenamin, dosage 1.5 gm. per day, and the bacteriuria disappeared at the end of eight or ten days. In only three cases did it last a month. These were two cases of typhoid bacillus and one of paratyphoid A. Of these three patients, only one failed to recover. This patient had to be transported to the interior, and was pronounced a carrier of the typhoid bacillus. The practice of subjecting all patients convalescing from typhoid or paratyphoid fever to a treatment with hexamethylenamin seems to be recommended in order to expedite the evacuation of convalescents.

Marriages

MAJOR PERRY L. BOYER, M.C., U. S. Army, to Miss Shirley Doe of Ottawa, Ont., June 20.

LIEUT. EDWARD JOHN DAVIN, M. O. R. C., U. S. Army, New York, to Miss Alice Ayleward of Goshen, N. Y., in New York, recently.

LIEUT. PRESCOTT STEARNS TUCKER, M. C., U. S. Army, to Miss Dickie Mae Tennant of Oskaloosa, Iowa, at Aiken, S. C., February 25.

SURG. JAMES CHAMBERS PRYOR, Lieut.-Com., U. S. Navy, to Miss Frances Pierpont Siviter of Pittsburgh, June 9.

CHARLES WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, M.D., Framingham, Mass., to Miss Ethel Fay Warfield of Springfield, Mass, June 11.

EDWARD LOUIS ROBBINS, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y., to Miss Margaret Theresa Coughlin of Albany, N. Y., June 16.

Deaths

Thomas Carroll Hoover, M.D., Columbus, Ohio; Starling Medical College, Columbus, 1873; aged 67; formerly a member of the American Medical Association; a member of the Ohio State Medical Association; professor of surgery in his alma mater, and later professor of clinical surgery in the Ohio Medical University, Columbus; surgeon to St. Francis Hospital and consulting surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Columbus; who had been ill for two years; died in West Bedford, Mass., June 2.

Richard Eli Holder, M.D., Columbus, Ind.; Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, 1879; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1884; aged 65; a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the American Association of Anesthetists; died suddenly of heart disease, June 6, while in New York, in attendance at the meeting of the American Medical Association.

Charles Boyd Williams, M.D., Sharon, Pa.; Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburgh, 1903; aged 41; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; died in his apartment, June 4, from the effects of a gunshot wound of the head, self-inflicted, it is believed, with suicidal intent.

Charles W. Houghton, M.D., Wynnewood, Pa.; Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, 1859; aged 80; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a verteran of the Civil War in which he served as medical director; a member of the board of managers of the American Stomach Hospital, Philadelphia; died at his home, June 5.

George Henri Mathiott, M.D., Mars, Pa.; Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburgh, 1887; aged 64; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; for many years a druggist of New Haven, Pa.; secretary of the Mars Board of Health; died at his home, May 28, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Felix Edgar Baldridge, M.D., Huntsville, Ala.; Tulane University, New Orleans, 1894; aged 50; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, and Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; died at his home, June 7, from pneumonia.

Albert T. Poffenberger, M.D., Sunbury, Pa.; Jefferson Medical College, 1879; aged 54; a member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; for twenty-eight years chief medical examiner for the Williamsport-Harrisburg district of the Pennsylvania System; died at his home, June 1.

Edward Michael McCabe, M.D., New Haven, Conn.; Yale University, New Haven, 1887; aged 53; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; instructor in ophthalmology in his alma mater; ophthalmologist to the St. Francis Hospital Asylum, New Haven; died at his home, June 7.

Laura Marie Reville, M.D., Plaquemines, La.; Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1890; aged 78; formerly a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and a practitioner of Washington, D. C.; died at her home, June 6, from acute dysentery.

Elias Sloan, M.D., Marietta, Ohio; Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1875; aged 68; formerly a member of the Ohio State Medical Association; for several years president of the school board of Williamstown, Ohio; died at his home, May 23, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Jarrett T. Benbrook, M.D., Rockwall, Texas; Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, 1878; aged 76; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association and president of the North Texas District Medical Association; died at his home in East Rockwall, May 30.

Albert Taylor Chapman, M.D., Old Mystic, Conn.; College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, 1864; aged 77; a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society; who had been blind for more than thirty years; died at his home, May 11.

William Davis McConnaughey, M.D., Prairie City, Iowa; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1883; aged 66; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; for twenty-five years township physician; died at his home, June 17.

Harriet Foster Pillsbury, M.D., Oakland, Calif.; Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 1880; formerly a member of the Medical Society of the State of California; died at the home of her son in Oakland, May 30.

John O. Hobbs, M.D., Chicago; Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, 1872; for several years professor of anatomy in the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, Chicago; died at his home, June 21, from heart disease.

Edward Nealley Mayo, M.D., Orono, Maine; George Washington University, Washington, D. C., 1860; aged 80; formerly a member of the Maine Medical Association and president of the Penobscot County Medical Society; died at his home, May 27.

James A. Winter, M.D., Detroit; Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, 1887; aged 53; a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and its president in 1914; died at his home, June 4.

Percy Larkin, M.D., Athens, Texas; Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, 1890; aged 55; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a member of the State Medical Society of Texas; died suddenly in Dallas, Texas, May 29.

John Charles O'Brien, Jr., M.D., Greenfield, Mass.; Tufts Medical School, Boston; 1915; aged 26; who was operated on in the Franklin County Hospital, three weeks before, for appendicitis; died at his home, May 23, from pneumonia.

Thomas Benton Barnes, M.D., Spruce Pine, Ala.; Memphis (Tenn.) Medical College, 1873; aged 61; a member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama; died at his home, May 28, from cerebral hemorrhage.

Francis Asbury Norman, M.D., Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, 1871; aged 74; for more than thirty years a practitioner of Columbus, Ohio; died at his home, June 3.

William De H. Reeder, M.D., Chicago; University of Nashville, Tenn., 1865; aged 75; surgeon of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry during the Civil War; died at his home, May 19.

Oliver Glenn Bruner, M.D., Fort Deposit, Ala.; University of Alabama, Mobile, 1884; aged 65; a member of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama; died suddenly at his home, May 31.

Robert E. Davies, M.D., Petty, Texas; University of Mobile, Ala.; 1872; aged 69; formerly a Fellow of the American Medical Association; a Confederate veteran; died in Dallas, Texas, May 21.

William D. Maddox, M.D., Denver; Keokuk (Iowa) Medical College, 1892; aged 53; a member of the Colorado State Medical Society; also a druggist; died in Mercy Hospital, May 29.

Harry Chester Justice, M.D., Columbus, Ohio; Ohio Medical University, 1898; aged 49; died at his home, May 31, from acute dilatation of the heart.

Andrew Fuller Harris, M.D., Chicago; Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1884; aged 61; died at his home, June 15, from cerebral hemorrhage.

George B. Abbott, M.D., Chicago; Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, 1878; aged 60; died at his home, June 15.

Thomas A. Wood, M.D., Dexter, Ga.; University of Georgia, Augusta, 1886; aged 69; died at his home, May 22.

The Propaganda for Reform

IN THIS DEPARTMENT APPEAR REPORTS OF THE COUNCIL ON PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY AND OF THE ASSOCIATION LABORATORY, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MATTER TENDING TO AID INTELLIGENT PRESCRIBING AND TO OPPOSE MEDICAL FRAUD ON THE PUBLIC AND ON THE PROFESSION

BROM-I-PHOS

Report of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry

Brom-I-Phos (National Drug Company, Philadelphia) was submitted to the Council with a label bearing the following statement:

"'ALCOHOL 25 PER CENT.'
COMPOSITION—Per Fluidounce.

Iodin	1 gr.
Bromin	1 gr.
Phosphorus	1/100 gr.
Aromatic Base	q. s."

A request for further information in regard to the composition of Brom-I-Phos was sent to the National Drug Company. It was suggested that since the preparation cannot contain the stated amounts of free bromin, free iodin and free phosphorus, the form of combination in which these elements are present should be set forth. In reply, the firm said, first, that "Brom-I-Phos consists of Bromin, Iodin, Phosphorus, Glycerin, Wine, Water and Volatile Oils. The Iodin is rubbed up with a small percentage of Potassium Iodid and 95 per cent. Alcohol, which solution is mixed with a solution of Bromine and Spirits of Phosphorus which are combined with the base and aromatics." The manufacturer also admitted that phosphorus reacts with bromin and iodin and that other reactions might occur, but maintained that it was "justified in assuming the greater part, if not all of these elements, are actually existent in the nascent state," and asserted that its "printed formula complies with our working formula in point of quantities involved as well as existence of elements in an uncombined state."

The A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory reported, on the contrary, that no free phosphorus, free bromin or free iodin could be found in Brom-I-Phos, and that no bromate or iodate could be found; bromid and iodid were present. The addition of silver nitrate to an acidulated portion, diluted with water, gave an amount of silver halid roughly agreeing with that which would be obtained had the claimed amount of bromin and iodin (together with some potassium iodid) been used in the preparation of Brom-I-Phos and in the process of manufacture become converted to bromid and iodid.

The statement of composition is unsatisfactory and misleading in that it suggests that the preparation contains bromin, iodin and phosphorus in the free (elementary) state. The presence of the potent elementary phosphorus is especially suggested by the small amounts of "phosphorus" declared.

The following claims are therapeutic exaggerations:

"The Ideal Alterative"

". . . indicated in all cases where an alterative is desired . . ."

"The association of Bromin with Iodin in Brom-I-Phos materially enhances the product in the treatment of chronic affections of the skin, depraved conditions of the mucous membranes, tertiary syphilis, glandular enlargements, etc."

In that it suggests that the phosphorus in Brom-I-Phos is more readily assimilated than ordinary phosphate, the following is misleading:

"The Phosphorus contained in Brom-I-Phos is readily assimilated and at once acts as a nutrient to the nervous and osseous structures of the body, stimulates metabolism and increases mental activity."

The recommendation: "Your specification of Brom-I-Phos in the treatment of Syphilitic cases will immediately prove beneficial to the patient" is not supported by evidence. The name does not indicate that Brom-I-Phos is an alcoholic preparation with iodid as its essential constituent, but suggests that phosphorus is an important constituent, whereas the amount of phosphate or phosphite, produced by the action of iodin on elementary phosphorus (if the amount of phosphorus used in making the preparation is correctly stated) is insignificant.

The combination of bromin, iodin and phosphorus, or bromid, iodid and phosphate, is irrational because these elements are not of mutual assistance to each other in the conditions for which Brom-I-Phos is advertised.

The Council's report was submitted to the manufacturer of Brom-I-Phos for comment; the reply contained nothing to permit a revision of the previous conclusions.

The Council declared Brom-I-Phos inadmissible to New and Nonofficial Remedies.

Correspondence

THE CHIMERA OF COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE

To the Editor:—"If the forces of autocracy can divide us they will overcome us." These momentous words were being sent to a European nation by the President of the United States, and almost simultaneously in the United States a group of men who should stand for all that is sound, high and noble were formulating sentiments favorable to the establishment of an autocratic form of government among us.

This is a sad commentary on Americanism.

Will you publish this? Is the cost of paper too high? Will it conflict with the policies of the mighty Association of which I have been a proud member for the past ten years? If you can resist the temptation of the blue pencil, my respect for you will go up by leaps and bounds. Let us see what you will do.

Any fool can start a fire, but it may take a good many wise men to put it out. Allow me to congratulate the House of Delegates on its resolution authorizing its Council on Health and Public Instruction to study further the subject of compulsory health insurance et al., before proceeding to the extremity of endorsing that monstrous chimera. Pray God it may study long and decide wisely.

The word "compulsion" has an ugly sound to freemen. It suggests the click of handcuffs, the clank of gyves, the treadmill, the knout, the dungeon and the rack. It smacks of the Inquisition and all that goes with it.

To thinking men the whole propaganda should suggest the iron hand, or rather the mailed fist, in the velvet glove, for it is that and its source proves it. From every standpoint except the political, it is a vicious delusion. To the politician it is a prospective gold mine—a land of milk and honey soon to be opened up—perhaps.

To aid the Council in its deliberations, permit me to quote a little from the writings of Charles Mackay, penned in the first half of the last century, but which might almost have been written yesterday:

In reading the history of nations, we find that, like individuals, they have their whims and their peculiarities; their seasons of excitement and recklessness, when they care not what they do. We find that whole communities suddenly fix their minds upon one object, and go mad in its pursuit; that millions of people become simultaneously impressed with one delusion, and run after it, till their attention is caught by some new folly more captivating than the first. We see one nation suddenly seized, from its highest to its lowest members, with a fierce desire of military glory; another as suddenly becoming crazed upon a religious scruple; and neither of them recovering its senses until it has shed rivers of blood and sown a harvest of groans and tears, to be reaped by its posterity. At an early age in the annals of Europe its population lost their wits about the sepulcher of Jesus, and crowded in frenzied multitudes to the Holy Land; another age went mad for fear of the devil, and offered up hundreds of thousands of victims to the delusion of witchcraft. At another time, the many became crazed on the subject of the philosopher's stone, and committed follies until then unheard of in the pursuit. It was once thought a venial offense, in very many coutries of Europe, to destroy an enemy by slow poison. Persons who would have revolted at the idea of stabbing a man to the heart drugged his pottage without scruple. Ladies of gentle birth and manners caught the contagion of murder, until poisoning, under their auspicers, became quite fashionable. Some delusions, though notorious to all the world, have subsisted for ages, flourishing as widely among civilized and polished nations as among the early barbarians with whom they originated,—that of duelling, for instance, and the belief in omens and divination of the future, which seem to defy the progress of knowledge to eradicate them entirely from the popular mind. Money, again, has often been a cause of the delusion of multitudes. Sober nations have all at once become

desperate gamblers, and risked almost their existence upon the turn of a piece of paper. Men, it has been well said, think in herds; it will be seen that they go mad in herds, while they only recover their senses slowly, and one by one.

How appropriate at the present time!

Also, let the Council be sure that it fully grasps the significance of the words of the honored President of our Association, Charles H. Mayo, when he said in his address that the state does not exist for the good of the individual, but that the individual exists for the good of the state. Epoch making words, these! As I interpret them they exalt the state and sound the death knell of individualism in our democracy if they shall crystallize into legislation. If I understand anything of the relation of state and individual, it is that the individual antedated the state, which he created for his good; the state, then, is his servant, in a democracy at least, and when it presumes to become his absolute master, despotism, in my humble opinion, is not far away. And as he came before it, I prophesy that the individual will survive the state.

A few years from now, unless in the meantime some degree of sanity shall return to the brain of man, the great Third Estate of Medicine—the bourgeoisie—will either be in a state of active rebellion or else will lie decently buried under the Mountain of Compulsory Health Insurance, which will be a most magnificent tombstone.

When that time shall have arrived, you have my full permission to write my name as my only epitaph on it as "one whose name is writ in water." I would rather die than live to witness the undermining of the principles on which my government is founded, the pauperization and prostitution of my profession, and the exploitation of my patients by this kultured beast of prey cloaked in the garb of philanthrophy. This is what compulsory health insurance has been elsewhere, and what it would be here, all the fervid assertions of its proponents notwithstanding.

I share the President's hope that the world may be made safe for democracy.

RALPH S. CONE, M.D., Westwood, N. J.

SURGERY AND THE WAR

To the Editor:—Sincere appreciation of the beautiful and high minded enthusiasm which prompts many hundred surgeons to vie with each other for the privilege of following our troops "on the continent" is my excuse for calling attention to one phase of our state of medical unpreparedness, and to suggest a partial remedy therefor. A great part of surgery —that of the chest, abdomen, joints, fractures and blood vessels particularly—is being rewritten in the present war, but with rare exceptions our American journals have contented themselves with the publishing of an occasional rambling letter from a passing Red Cross surgeon or unattached medical tourist. No one has given us in English a true picture of the present surgical conditions prevailing in Europe. Likewise our universities and our special societies have made no provision for the presentation of this newer and all important surgery. What a glorious occasion the American Medical Association has missed in failing to devote this year's program to the topics germane to the war, and how different in European societies, where everything unrelated to the care of the wounded is considered trivial, and where scientists and specialists in all lines strive to contribute their "bit." With his usual vision and promptness to act, Carrel recently returned to this country in order to demonstrate the complete and essential technical details of a revolutionary surgical therapeutic method of which the great majority of us possess only a certain yellow press knowledge.

I deem it humiliating and inexcusable that our young surgeons should go abroad in ignorance of the tremendous advances already made in war surgery. Perhaps the study of some foreign journals may prove efficient remedy. In addition to the *British Journal of Surgery*, I would most strongly urge the careful perusal of the files of the weekly journal published by the Paris Surgical Society (*Bulletins et mémoires de la Société de chirurgie de Paris*, Masson et Cie, 120 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris), a veritable mine of information thoroughly representative of the French school of surgeons. For breadth and honesty of purpose, independence of thought, scientific form and literary culture, the latter publication is unquestionably the world's model; and its value has been greatly enhanced of late by innumerable contributions from a brilliant group of younger war surgeons. From the postgraduate educational standpoint I know of nothing more useful than the close, continuous study of the lengthy analytic reports by members and the accompanying discussions contained in this weekly journal. No military surgeon can afford to dispense with it. Some weight must attach to the opinion of a member based on experience with 10,000 fracture cases during the past thirty months, or to that of another member who reports over 600 chest wounds, or to the masterly analysis of thousands of abdominal wounds. The remarkable results following immediate excision and closure of extensive wounds (Gaudier-Chaput method) have revealed a totally new field of surgery with extremely wide possibilities. The same may be said of the plastic surgery now being done in Paris. Few congresses can show such memorable results as those attending the recent joint meetings of the Paris neurologic and surgical societies. To one interested in medical education the forthcoming advent of numerous American surgeons in France bears a message of hope. Contact with the best of a nation of idealists must surely tend to develop what we are rapidly losing sight of in our country: the human side of medicine. Contact with the only school (excepting the Scotch) that has remained faithful to clinical medicine cannot fail to restore to us the much needed type we lost with Osler's departure: the master clinician, the maker of clinicians. On the eve of the great French Renaissance in science and literature, let our young surgeons understand that nowhere in France are its unimpeachable and unselfish love and admiration for our country more manifest than in the medical profession. A grateful nation awaits our men "on the continent."

F. DUDLEY TAIT, M.D., Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, San Francisco.

Queries and Minor Notes

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS and queries on postal cards will not be noticed. Every letter must contain the writer's name and address, but these will be omitted, on request.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor:—Is a physician permitted to refuse to give the parent or the legal guardian information received from a minor? This is an actual case. The patient, a woman, aged 20, pledged a physician, whom she consulted without knowledge of her guardian, to secrecy. She will not inform her guardian about her condition, and the doctor refuses all information on the ground of professional ethics. What is the guardian to do? A. E. F.

ANSWER.—Under "Privileged Communications," it is stated in the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law" that: "Communications from a patient to his physician were not privileged at common law; but on considerations of public policy statutes have been enacted in most jurisdictions forbidding disclosure in evidence against the will of the patient of information acquired by physicians in their professional capacity.

"In order for such statutes to apply, it is necessary that the relation of physician and patient should exist, or at least that the circumstances should be such as to impress the patient with the belief that it does.

"Who Are Patients?"—The term 'patient' in a statute prohibiting physicians from disclosing information acquired in attending a patient includes persons under a disability such as infancy, lunacy, etc. (See *Corey* v. *Bolton*, Supm. Ct. App. T., 31 Misc. N. Y. 138, affirming N. Y. City Ct. Gen. T., 30 Misc. N. Y. 836.)"

Medical Education and State Boards of Registration

COMING EXAMINATIONS

ALABAMA: Montgomery, July 9. Chairman, Dr. S. W. Welch, Montgomery.

ALASKA: Juneau, July 3. Sec., Dr. H. C. DeVighne, Juneau.

ARIZONA: Phoenix, July 2-3. Sec., Dr. John W. Thomas, 306 Goodrich Bldg., Phoenix.

COLORADO: Denver, July 3. Sec., Dr. David A. Strickler, 612 Empire Bldg., Denver.

CONNECTICUT: Regular: New Haven, July 10-11. Sec., Dr. Charles A. Tuttle, 196 York St., New Haven.

CONNECTICUT: Eclectic: New Haven, July 10. Chairman, Dr. John W. Fyfe, Saugatuck.

CONNECTICUT: Homeopathic: New Haven, July 10. Sec., Dr. Edwin C. M. Hall, 82 Grand Ave., New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington, July 10. Sec., Dr. Edgar P. Copeland, The Rockingham, Washington.

INDIANA: Indianapolis, July 10-12. Sec., Dr. W. T. Gott, 84 State House, Indianapolis.

MAINE: Augusta, July 5-6. Sec., Dr. Frank W. Searle, 776 Congress St., Portland.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, July 10-12. Sec., Dr. Walter P. Bowers, Room 501, No. 1 Beacon St., Boston.

NEBRASKA: Lincoln, July 2. Sec., Dr. E. Arthur Carr, 516 Bankers Life Bldg., Lincoln.

NEW MEXICO: Santa Fe, July 9. Sec., Dr. R. K. McClanahan, U. S. Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colorado.

NORTH DAKOTA: Grand Forks, July 3. Sec., Dr. George M. Williamson, Grand Forks.

OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma City, July 10-11. Sec., Dr. R. V. Smith, Tulsa.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, July 10-12. Sec., Mr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Capitol, Harrisburg.

RHODE ISLAND: Providence, July 5. Sec., Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, 315 State House, Providence.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Deadwood, July 10. Sec., Dr. Park B. Jenkins, Waubay.

UTAH: Salt Lake City, July 2-3. Sec., Dr. G. F. Harding, 407 Templeton Bldg., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT: Burlington, July 10-12. Sec., Dr. W. Scott Nay, Underhill.

WASHINGTON: Seattle, July 3-5. Sec., Dr. C. N. Suttner, Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA: Charleston, July 10. Sec., Dr. S. L. Jepson, Capitol Bldg., Charleston.

Rhode Island April Examination

Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, secretary of the Rhode Island State Board of Health, reports the practical and written examination held at Providence, April 5-6, 1917. The total number of subjects examined in was 7; total number of questions asked, 70; percentage required to pass, 80. Five candidates were examined, of whom 4 passed, and 1 failed. The following colleges were represented:

College	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
PASSED		
Atlanta Medical College	(1915)	86.2
University of Maryland	(1915)	93.8
University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College	(1915)	81
University of Vermont	(1911)	80
FAILED		
University of Naples	(1912)	74.5

Kentucky License Reports

Dr. A. T. McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, reports that one candidate was licensed by examination and one through reciprocity from April 17 to May 10, 1917. The following colleges were represented:

College	Year Grad.	Total No. Licensed
LICENSED BY EXAMINATION PASSED		
Meharry Medical College	(1916)	1
College	**Year Grad.**	**Reciprocity with**
LICENSED THROUGH RECIPROCITY		
University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College	(1905)	New Hamp.

Water Filtration.—The first effective filter to be put into use in the United States was installed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., about 1875. The development of water purification in the United States since that time has been rapid, especially during the latter part of the period, as may be illustrated by some statistics cited by Mr. George A. Johnson, who estimates that in 1900 somewhat less than 2,000,000 people in the United States were supplied with filtered water, while in 1911 the population supplied was approximately 8,000,000, and is at present about 20,000,000.—W. H. Frost, M.D., *Public Health Report*, Sept. 15, 1916.

Social Medicine, Medical Economics and Miscellany

Standardizing Milk

Much progress has been made in the methods of production of clean milk, and conditions have been improved in almost every community, yet definite standards of quality have been established in only a few of the larger cities. The National Commission on Milk Standards in its latest report (*Public Health Reports*, Feb. 16, 1917) advocates the practicability of standards and grades of milk for small cities and towns.

The commission has consistently worked to establish standards for milk production and grading, and its two former reports have been taken as the basis for recent municipal and state regulations. The latest report is a continuation and practical extension of the milk grading and labeling system heretofore advocated, and as now developed provides for three classes of milk—A, B and C—which the commission urges should be regarded as the minimum standard. If the local conditions of a community permit, however, higher requirements should be adopted.

As set forth in the report, Grade A, raw milk, must come from cows free from disease as determined by tuberculin tests and physical examinations by a qualified veterinarian, produced and handled by employees free from disease as determined by medical inspection by a qualified physician, under sanitary conditions such that the bacterial count shall not exceed 10,000 per cubic centimeter at the time of delivery to the consumer, and the dairy shall score at least 80 on the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry score card. Grade A, pasteurized milk, must come from cows free from disease, must be produced and handled under sanitary conditions, and the bacterial count must at no time exceed 200,000 per cubic centimeter. Milk of this class must be pasteurized under official supervision, and the bacteria must not exceed 10,000 per cubic centimeter at the time of delivery to the consumer. Dairies producing this class of milk must score at least 65.

Grade B milk must come from cows free from disease as determined by an annual physical examination, and must be produced and handled under sanitary conditions such that the bacterial count shall at no time exceed 1,000,000 per cubic centimeter. This milk must be pasteurized under official supervision, and the bacterial count must not exceed 50,000 per cubic centimeter at the time of delivery to the consumer. It is recommended that dairies producing Grade B milk be scored, and that efforts be made to improve the sources of supply as rapidly as possible.

Grade C milk must come from cows free from disease, as determined by physical examinations, and includes milk having a bacterial count in excess of 1,000,000 per cubic centimeter. This milk must be pasteurized, or subjected to a higher degree of heat, and must contain less than 50,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter when delivered to the consumer.

As milk is one of our most valuable foods and one universally used, chemical standards should be established defining its nutritive value. After a most careful consideration of this subject the commission proposes a food value standard of 3.25 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat as being a fair requirement to make of the producer and a standard of food value to which the consumer is entitled.

It will be seen that the bacterial count is still made the primary basis of sanitary milk. Milk produced and handled under conditions conforming to the prescribed grades, if kept cold, will always have a low bacterial count. The number of bacteria mentioned under each grade is not, however, to be regarded as inflexible for all communities. It is said that in establishing bacterial standards for a city milk supply, the age of the milk, the distance hauled, the methods employed in handling and the sanitary condition of the milk at its source may all be taken into consideration. Cities requiring a limited supply, coming from a few dairies within their own limits, or within a transportation distance of not over twelve hours from its source, may require a higher bacterial standard than a large city.

Approximation to uniformity in the sanitary and chemical standards of milk and milk products is undoubtedly most desirable. The grading and labeling of milk react to the benefit of producer and distributor as well as consumer. The former, whose product comes up to standard requirements, should receive a better price for his milk, and the latter, in addition to the safety feature, is enabled to make an intelligent selection of milk for his various uses. New York City first adopted the system of the national commission. Practically, it has worked well, and neither dealer nor consumer would go back to the old methods. New York State and California have state regulations based on the recommendations of the commission. In Boston and Philadelphia the milk dealers themselves have started agitation for the grading and labeling of milk. The effect is undoubtedly to improve the quality of the supply in every respect, and recommendations coming from an authoritative source, such as the National Commission on Milk Standards, should have the most careful consideration.

Periodic Examination of Health Department Employees

For two years employees of the health department of New York City have been obliged to undergo annual medical examination, in addition to that required on admission to the department service. Up to June, 1916, 2,104 employees had been examined, but in order to retain a convenient starting point for future investigations, only the first 2,000 are included in the statistical records; of these 1,325 are women and 779 are men. During the past year nearly 1,000 reexaminations have been made, and of these 194 are men and 779 are women. Of those examined, 22.8 per cent. showed an albuminuria of greater or less extent. As many as 2.5 per cent. showed albuminuria combined with high blood pressure, and five cases of unsuspected glycosuria were discovered. Uncorrected defects of vision were found in 15.1 per cent. of the cases, and 17.71 per cent. showed abnormality in hearing. Acute or chronic pharyngitis and hypertrophied tonsils were present in 29.3 per cent., and impairment of nasal breathing, due to some form of rhinitis or to deflected septum, existed in 17.2 per cent. of those examined. The number of organic heart lesions differed little between the sexes, the figures being 8.8 per cent. for men and 6.7 per cent. for women. In the vast majority of instances the individuals were not aware of any existing abnormality in the heart. Pulmonary lesions existed in proportionately the same numbers, about 8.7 per cent. for men, and 5.5 per cent. for women. Of the men, 18.9 per cent. showed excessive weight, while 21.2 per cent. of the women showed this condition. Those who show overweight receive careful warning and advice as to their habits and the regulation of their daily lives. A relatively large number of women were underweight, 18.9 per cent. of those examined, but only 4.4 per cent. of the men were underweight. Overweight and hypertension coexisted in forty-six men and twenty-seven women; underweight and high blood pressure were found in five women and one man; low weight and low blood pressure in one man and in thirty women. Forty-four women were markedly anemic, while only eighteen men suffered in a similar way. Nearly twice as many women as men complained of indigestion; indigestion and constipation coexisted in a surprisingly small number. Though more women suffered from indigestion than men, their teeth were cleaner and otherwise in a better condition. Of the men, 8.8 per cent. were constipated, and of the women 17.5 per cent. Nearly 24 per cent. of those examined showed defective teeth; only 4.9 per cent. of these were women. The examination disclosed more women suffering from hernia and from nervousness than men. Exaggerated knee jerks were very common in women, 137 showing this symptom, often combined with a fine tremor of the hands. Twice as many women as men complained of headache and more women than men complained of insomnia. Hypertrophied glands were found in fifty-one women and in two men. Women of foreign birth were more often affected with goiter than native women. On reexamination, about 10 per cent. of the persons examined showed very decided improvement over their previous condition. The results in this series of timely advice and periodic examinations showed that such a method may be made an important aid in correcting the alarming mortality of middle age in this country. The health department suggests that this plan should be adopted by all city departments because of the economic value to the employer as well as to the employee.

Control of Poliomyelitis

The committee on poliomyelitis of the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health, which met in Washington, D. C., April 30, reported that it had examined the epidemiologic data prepared in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Minnesota, and those from the winter epidemic in West Virginia in 1916-1917, and that former statements as to the incubation period of the disease were confirmed, namely, that the incubation period varied from four to fourteen days, but was commonly seven days. These data tend also to confirm the opinions that poliomyelitis is widely prevalent, but is generally of the nonparalytic type, and that the disease is transmitted chiefly by contact with a patient or carrier. The committee suggested certain minimum requirements for the control of the disease, which were unanimously adopted, as follows:

First: That an isolation period for a patient of not less than two weeks nor more than three weeks from onset be required unless the temperature has not returned to normal in the meantime.

Second: That children of the same household in contact with a patient be excluded from places of public assembly for a period of 14 days from last date of contact as determined by the health officer.

Third: That an adult of the household, if the patient is properly isolated, may continue his vocation, provided it does not bring him into contact with children at any time.

DISINFECTION

First, the discharges from the nose, throat and bowels of the patient be disinfected promptly; second, the caretaker shall wash her hands with soap and hot water promptly after handling said discharges; third, the caretaker shall wash her hands similarly before leaving the room occupied by the patient; fourth, isolation shall be terminated by a thorough washing of entire body and hair of the patient, and the room cleaned with soap and hot water, aired and sunned; fifth, sick room precautions should include the usual attention to cleaning and disinfection of eating utensils, personal and bed clothing, rugs, door knobs and other things handled by the patient or caretaker.

PRECAUTIONS FOR PHYSICIANS AND NURSES

Unless a special covering and gloves be worn (a) the physician and nurse shall so handle the patient that discharges will not soil their clothing, special care being taken to avoid droplet infection; (b) the physician and nurse shall thoroughly wash their hands before leaving the premises.

HOSPITALIZATION

The removal to hospitals of patients affected with poliomyelitis when proper isolation and satisfactory care for the patient cannot be secured in the home; during the early stage of the disease the patient needs rest in bed and transfer to a hospital may be detrimental to his welfare.

OTHER SUGGESTED MEASURES DESIGNED TO CONTROL THE DISEASE

(a) Travel and contact with children should be discouraged.

(b) Surveillance for persons coming from infected districts is not necessary unless the person has been definitely exposed to infection.

(c) The most effective agency in the control of this disease is the employment of public health nurses who, in cooperation with the physician, will teach sick room precautions, the necessity for rest in bed, and the need of proper support for affected parts.

(d) Expert diagnosticians should be provided and the use of lumbar puncture urged.

(e) Food, especially such as is consumed uncooked, should be considered as a possible means of transferring the infectious agent, and appropriate measures should be instituted to protect the public during an outbreak.

(f) Where poliomyelitis occurs in a school, the school need not be closed, but daily medical supervision should be instituted.

(g) Efficient screening and the use of approved insecticides should be employed so that insects shall not have access to the patient or his excretions.

(h) Household pets should be excluded from the sick room.

(i) In the presence of poliomyelitis a search for, and a careful examination of, all ill children should be made. All children having fever should be isolated pending the diagnosis.

(j) Prompt reporting of all recognized or suspected cases, personally or by telegraph, or by telephone, is essential, in addition to the written report required by law.

(k) Weekly reports by state and territorial health authorities should be made to the United States Public Health Service.

Medicolegal

Compensation Same for Loss of a Defective Eye or of an Only Good Eye

(Purchase vs. Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co. (Mich.), 160 N. W. R. 391)

The Supreme Court of Michigan affirms an award by the industrial accident board in favor of the claimant as for the loss of an eye, although the eye had been previously injured leaving just enough vision in it to distinguish daylight from dark, or to tell an approaching object. It was contended that by the last injury while the claimant was in the employ of the refrigerator company, on account of which the eye was removed, he did not lose an eye, and that the period of actual disability resulting from the injury was the measure of weekly compensation to which he was entitled. The argument in support of this contention was based principally on the premises that the injured eye did not contribute to the claimant's earning capacity, and its loss had not diminished it. In deciding against this contention, the court says that Nature has generously furnished some organs of the body in pairs. A man can get along pretty well with one of them, as with one good eye, or ear, or lung, or kidney, and it is probable that most men, in most vocations, could and would earn quite as much with one of either of these organs removed. If a man with one good eye is able to earn as much as he would if possessed of two eyes, and loses, by accident, the remaining eye, it is actually that injury which wholly disables him from pursuing his previous vocation, since the previous loss of the other eye did not so disable him. But the legislature has declared that the loss of both eyes (by the particular injury) shall constitute total and permanent disability, and that for the loss (by the particular injury) of one eye the compensation shall be 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages during 100 weeks. It will be perceived that a man with two eyes might lose one of them without affecting his capacity to earn wages except for a few days or weeks, and another, with but one good eye, might be by its loss totally disabled to earn anything in his usual vocation. In either case his compensation, under the law, would be the same. If such a result is regarded as unjust, in determining which the rights of the employer must be considered, the remedy must be administered by the legislature. The legislature has not attempted a definition, or made a declaration, applicable to the case at bar, except in terms of the loss of an eye. It has not specified a normal eye, although it may be concluded that the law refers to an eye which performs in some degree the functions of a normal eye. A mere sightless organ might perhaps be considered no eye at all. The claimant lost an eye, although an infirm one. It was not wholly useless as an eye. As a result of the injury, there was some disability, and the disability is "deemed to continue for the period specified, and the compensation so paid for such injury shall be as specified. . . ."

Evidence Where Liquor Has Been Prescribed—Not Regulation of Practice of Medicine

(People vs. Humphrey (Mich.), 160 N. W. R. 445)

The Supreme Court of Michigan sets aside a conviction of the defendant, and grants him a new trial, after he had been convicted of having prescribed a quart of whisky for one Carpenter having good reason to believe that the said Carpenter intended to use the whisky as a beverage. The court holds that the jury was erroneously instructed as to the effect to be given to the testimony of character witnesses for the defendant when it was told that when there is positive proof of the commission of an offense evidence of good character cannot avail to overthrow that proof. Not only is evidence of good character admissible in a case in which doubt otherwise exists, but also it may be offered for the purpose of creating a doubt. It must always be regarded as a miscarriage of justice when the trial court affirmatively denies to a defendant the benefit of an elementary rule favorable to him, on which, by the giving of testimony which invokes the application of the rule, he relies. But the court does not agree with the contention that new subject-matter was introduced into the statute which prohibits the manufacture, sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors when it was amended in 1911 by providing that any physician who prescribes any of the liquors mentioned for any person who he knows or has good reason to believe intends to use them in whole or in part as a beverage or in any other manner contrary to the provisions of this act or without a diagnosis showing that liquor is indicated shall be guilty, etc. It was contended that this amendment introduced new subject-matter into the statute, made that an offense which was not before an offense, attempted to regulate the practice of medicine, and subjected physicians, under certain circumstances, to a penalty, of none of which matters the title gives notice. But to the court it is clear that the object—the single object—of the amendment is to prohibit the sale and furnishing of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage; equally clear that that is the object of the law. This object is expressed in the title; and it is not apparent how the enforcement of the law as amended will at all interfere with, or regulate, the practice of medicine. Again, the court says that the question for the jury (no one disputing the fact that the prescriptions were given by the defendant) was whether, on the particular occasion, the defendant gave the prescription for a person he new, or had good reason to believe, intended to use the liquor, in whole or in part, as a beverage. It involved the mental attitude of the defendant, his knowledge, his information. Carpenter, a young man of 25 years, a stenographer, represented that he had a cold, lived at a hotel, and on his first visit said that he wanted a quart of whisky. No one would deny that if he had repeated the representation daily, securing a prescription for a half gallon of whisky each day, it would be some evidence that he or some one else was using it as a beverage. He did not so often secure a prescription, but often enough so that a jury might be satisfied beyond doubt that the defendant knew it was not procured for medicinal purposes. And as indicative of his mental attitude, it was competent to prove, not only the frequency of the applications made by Carpenter, but the ease with which another, by telephone, secured a prescriptidn for a like amount of liquor.

Father Liable on Verbal Promise to Pay for Services

(Mitchell vs. Davis (Mo.), 190 S. W. R. 357)

The Springfield (Mo.) Court of Appeals, in affirming a judgment for the plaintiff, a practicing physician, says that he, at the special request of the defendant, rendered medical aid to the latter's son of the value of $107.50, for which he sued and recovered judgment as the result of a jury trial. The only defense was that of the statute of frauds, which requires promises to answer for the debts of others to be in writing; it being contended by the defendant that the testimony tended to prove no more than a verbal promise to pay the debt of another. The son had reached his majority and was afflicted with a disease for which the plaintiff refused to give a special treatment until after the former's father consulted him and agreed to pay for the services. The plaintiff testified that this agreement was entered into before and as a condition precedent to the rendition of the services. These facts were denied by the testimony of the defendant and his son, but the issues were properly submitted and passed on by the jury. The verdict must stand in the absence of error in ruling on the admission of testimony or the giving or refusing of instructions to the jury. The promise was an original one and was in no manner affected by the statute of frauds. There were no objections concerning testimony, but the defendant complained of instructions given for the plaintiff and of the refusal of instructions requested by him. But the court finds no reversible error. The defendant was properly refused a peremptory instruction, which he requested, to find for him. Two instructions were given for the plaintiff requiring the jury to find, before a verdict could be returned for him, that he rendered the services at the special instance and request of the defendant (the father), relying on his promise to pay therefor. It was contended that these instructions were defective because they omitted the essentials of a consideration. However, when the jury found the facts stated to

exist, a sufficient consideration was shown. Another instruction given in behalf of the plaintiff told the jury that no extrinsic or financial value was necessary to constitute a consideration, but if the defendant hired the plaintiff and the plaintiff rendered the services, the consideration was sufficient and the defendant was liable. Any trouble or labor, however slight, undertaken by one person at the request of another, will support a promise by such other person, although the trouble or labor be of no benefit to the promisor. An instruction requested by the defendant and refused stated that if the plaintiff gave the son any credit during the treatment and looked to him for payment or part payment for the services, then the plaintiff could not recover against the defendant. This instruction was properly refused, because the fact that the plaintiff had an agreement with the defendant on which he relied and which induced him to render the services did not thus release the son from liability therefor.

Need Not Negative Exemption

(State vs. Sauk (Mo.), 190 S. W. R. 296)

The Supreme Court of Missouri, Division No. 2, affirms a judgment of conviction of the defendant of practicing medicine without a license, in violation of Section 8315 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri of 1909. The court says that the information did not charge that the defendant was "not a physician registered on or prior to March 12, 1901," and the defendant contended that by reason of this omission the information was fatally defective. But the court is unable to agree with this contention. The rule of law here applicable is that when an exception is contained in a statute defining an offense, and constitutes a part of the offense, an indictment for such offense must negative the exception; but when the statute contains a proviso exempting a class therein referred to from the operation of the statute, an indictment need not negative the proviso. The accused must make the exemption a ground of defense. The proviso in the case at bar merely exempted a class from the operation of the statute, and falls clearly within the above announced rule.

Valid Provisions of Medical Practice Act

(Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners vs. Charpentier (La.), 73 So. R. 248)

The Supreme Court of Louisiana annuls a judgment maintaining an exception of no cause or right of action in this case brought, under Section 14 of Act 56 of 1914, to enjoin the defendant from practicing medicine without having obtained the certificate required by that statute, and to recover the pecuniary penalty thereby imposed because of his having so practiced. Because Section 15 in addition authorizes a criminal prosecution for practicing medicine without having obtained the required certificate, it was contended that the statute offends the constitutional provision that no person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. But the court says that the defendant had been put in jeopardy but once, and it would be time enough to consider the question of his being put twice in jeopardy should his conviction in this prosecution be affirmed and he be thereafter again prosecuted for the same offense. The court also holds that Act 56 of 1914, in declaring what persons, for its purposes, shall be regarded as practitioners of medicine, and in exempting from its requirements "farmers or planters when treating without compensation their families, employees or tenants exclusively, . . . attendants and plantation midwives; . . . opticians fitting glasses, or testing eyes in their own establishments, . . . water-cure establishments" and practitioners of Christian Science or the tenets of any church, does not contravene the provision of Article 48 of the constitution, which prohibits the granting, to any corporation, association or individual, of any special or exclusive right, privilege or immunity. The court says that the burden rested on the defendant to show that the classification of which he complained was unreasonable, and, in the court's opinion, he had not carried that burden. Farmers and planters, attendants and midwives, living on plantations, where access to those who are better qualified is difficult, and at times impossible, acquire, of necessity, a certain amount of information which enables them to act in emergencies and to deal with the simpler of the ailments which are common to humanity, when no other treatment is available, and when, in the absence of any treatment, serious consequences would result. The optician is often found where the oculist is not, and may be better qualified than he to fit glasses, if not to test the eyes, is likely to inflict little or no injury in either case, and he who performs those functions in his own establishment may be regarded as more responsible than the itinerant vender. The water cure is a known method of treatment from which many persons have, no doubt, derived great benefit, and which, for the protection of the public, may not require a medical education of those by whom it is administered. And "the practice of Christian Science, or the religious tenets of any church," is a spiritual or psychologic matter which should, perhaps, best be left to the practitioners and their patients.

Society Proceedings

COMING MEETINGS

Montana Medical Association, Kalispell, July 11 12.
Oregon State Medical Association, Portland, June 28-30.
Western Roentgen Society, Kansas City, Mo., July 20-21.

Current Medical Literature

AMERICAN

Titles marked with an asterisk (*) are abstracted below.

American Journal of Physiology, Baltimore

June, XLIII, No. 3

1 *Return of Urea from Kidney to Blood. T. Addis and A. E. Shevky, San Francisco.—p. 363.
2 *Comparison of Effects of Breakfast, of No Breakfast and of Caffein on Athlete and Nonathlete. I. H. Hyde, C. B. Root and H. Curl, Lawrence, Kan.—p. 371.
3 *Effects of Epinephrin on Distribution of Blood. Effect of Massive Doses on Outflow from Muscle. R. E. L. Gunning, Chicago.—p. 395.
4 *Id. Volume Changes and Venous Discharge in Intestine. R. G. Hoskins and R. E. L. Gunning, Chicago.—p. 399.
5 Vascularity of Suprarenal Bodies. R. Burton-Opitz and D. J. Edwards, New York.—p. 408.
6 *Influence of Secretin on Number of Erythrocytes in Circulating Blood. A. W. Downs and N. B. Eddy, Montreal, Canada.—p. 415.
7 *Action of Ultraviolet Radiation in Killing Living Cells Such as Bacteria. W. E. Burge, Chicago.—p. 429.
8 *Effect of Thyroid Feeding on Catalase Content of Tissues. W. E. Burge, J. Kennedy and A. J. Neill, Chicago.—p. 433.
9 Rheotropic Responses of Epinephelus Striatus Bloch. H. Jordan.—p. 438.
10 *Further Evidence Regarding Rôle of Vagus Nerves in Pneumonia. W. T. Porter and L. H. Newburgh, Boston.—p. 455.
11 Orokinase and Salivary Digestion Studies in Horse. C. C. Palmer, A. L. Anderson, W. E. Peterson and A. W. Malcomson, St. Paul, Minn.—p. 457.
12 Application of Boyle's Law to Pulse Waves in Clinical Measurement of Blood Pressure. A. M. Bleile, Columbus.—p. 475.

1. Return of Urea from Kidney to Blood.—According to Addis and Shevky, when blood is taken from the renal vein so as to disturb the function of the kidney as little as possible, it usually contains less urea than the blood sent to the kidney in the renal artery. This is explained by the passage of urea from the blood to the kidney. When blood is taken from the renal vein at a time when the secretion of urine has stopped, it usually contains more urea than the blood sent to the kidney in the renal artery. This is explained by the passage of urea from the kidney to the blood. The return of urea from the kidney to the blood whenever the kidney ceases to secrete urine, is taken as indicating that the force or forces which store urea in high concentration within the kidney must remain in continued operation to hold that accumulated urea, and do not act through the medium of any physical or chemical mechanism which would passively maintain its hold on the urea even when the active concentration of new urea from the blood had ceased.

2. **Effect of Food and Caffein on Muscular Work.**—The general results of the experiments recorded by the authors are as follows: The working power of the untrained flexor muscles in a trained athlete may be increased at least three and one-half times, and the same muscle in a nonathlete three times, in one month of daily training. The lack of breakfast had at first a slightly less favorable effect on the amount of work done, although the athlete always felt less fatigued working without breakfast than when working one hour after the meal. After both subjects had had equal preliminary training for one month of the arm and trunk muscles on the ergometer, the athlete did more than twice the work done by the nonathlete in one and one-half the time without, and more than one and one-half as much work, after eating breakfast. The increase above their normal blood pressure after working either with or without breakfast was the same for both subjects, notwithstanding that the athlete did more work.

A weak dose of 1.42 grain of caffein, without work or breakfast, gradually increased the pulse rate during the first hour, but in the nonathlete, as a rule, only after a slight initial fall. In both subjects the pulse returned to the normal rate within three hours. With the larger dose, 2.24 grains, under the same conditions, the increase in pulse appeared more promptly, but in thirty minutes was depressed below normal in the nonathlete, and accelerated above the normal rate in the athlete. The blood pressure rose above the normal level in one hour and frequently had not returned to the level in three hours after taking either of the doses of caffein. The effects of caffein, taken at different intervals before work, varied with the dose and the individual. In the athlete the maximum of a dose of 1.42 grain was manifested in three-quarters of an hour, and in the nonathlete three hours after the dose was taken. The athlete did but little more work forty-five minutes after than he did twenty minues after taking the drug. But the nonathlete did two and one-half times as much work three hours after as he did twenty minutes after taking the dose.

3. **Epinephrin and Blood Flow from Muscle.**—Gunning found that epinephrin in massive dosages produces a diminished circulation in the skeletal muscles. There is a preliminary increase in the outflow due supposedly to the blood present in the vascular spaces being forced into the veins by the vasoconstriction. There is a maintained secondary dilatation due probably to a fatigue of the vascular musculature. The vasoconstrictor threshold was found to be lowered by an increase in the concentration of the epinephrin and by repetition of the injections.

4. **Effects of Epinephrin on Intestine.**—The effects of epinephrin in physiologic doses were investigated by Hoskins and Gunning as regards intestine volume and venous outflow in anesthetized dogs. There was no definite correlation between dosage and volume changes but dilatation predominated, particularly with larger doses. Often the dilatation was preceded by contraction. In some instances contraction alone occurred. Infusions frequently gave only enterodilatation in animals in which injections gave a preliminary contraction. The thresholds for changes in blood pressure and intestine volume were approximately the same. In some cases enterocontraction coincided with vascular hypertension, but there was no constant relation between blood pressure and intestine volume changes. The volume changes usually persisted after blood pressure returned to normal, indicating reflex compensatory adjustments among various organs. An after dilatation of the intestine was frequently noted when the primary epinephrin effect had worn off. In most cases Eck fistulas made no difference in the intestine reactions, hence the liver played no essential part. The outflow from a small cannulated intestine vein was augmented by epinephrin in all effective doses, irrespective of changes of blood pressure or intestine volume. This augmentation was not due to back pressure from the portal vein or vena cava. In most cases the augmentation was preceded by brief diminution in the outflow.

6. **Influence of Secretin on Number of Erythrocytes.**—Downs and Eddy were able to produce a considerable increase in the red corpuscle count per cubic millimeter of blood by the administration of secretin, even in small doses, and by subcutaneous injection. The most efficient dose is 1 c.c. of secretin per kilogram of body weight. The increase in the count appears quickly and is very transient. By repeating the dose of secretin at short intervals the increase in the erythrocyte count can be kept up for several hours, but drops promptly after the administration of the last dose. The administration of secretin over a period of five days, in daily doses of 1 c.c. per kilogram of body weight, has very slight, if any, lasting effect on the red corpuscle count in the normal animal.

7. **Action of Ultraviolet Radiation on Living Cells.**—Burge found that exposure of living cells to ultraviolet radiation of sufficient intensity to kill the cells does not decrease to any appreciable extent the activity of the intracellular enzymes. Evidence is presented to show that ultraviolet radiation kills living cells by coagulating their protoplasm.

8. **Effect of Thyroid Feeding on Tissue Catalase.**—The authors found that thyroid feeding increases the catalase of the blood and decreases it in the heart and probably in the fat and skeletal muscles. The increased catalase of the blood may account for the increased oxidation in animals to which thyroid is fed, while the decreased catalase in the heart, skeletal muscles and fat may account for the increased autolysis in these tissues, the idea being that when oxidation is decreased in these tissues a smaller amount of the autolyzing enzymes is oxidized and destroyed, resulting in an increase in the rate of autolysis.

10. **Rôle of Vagus Nerves in Pneumonia.**—The experiments recorded by Porter and Newburgh show that cocainizing the vagus nerves changes the violent dyspnea of pneumonia into quiet, normal breathing.

Archives of Pediatrics, New York

May, XXXIV, No. 5

13 *Morbidity and Mortality of Pertussis and Measles, with Particular Reference to Age. B. S. Veeder, St. Louis.—p. 321.
14 *Multiple Cartilaginous Exostoses. P. M. Stimson, St. Louis—p. 338.
15 Institutional Care of Infants. J. M. Brady, St. Louis.—p. 356.
16 *Frequency of Tuberculids in Infancy and Childhood and Their Relation to Prognosis. T. C. Hempelmann, St. Louis.—p. 362.
17 Periodic Variation in Rate of Growth of Infants. A. Bleyer, St. Louis.—p. 366.
18 Report of Infectious Meningitis Developing in Babies Twenty-Nine and Thirty-Nine Days Old. T. W. White, St. Louis.—p. 372.
19 St. Louis as Pediatric Center. G. M. Tuttle, St. Louis.—p. 377.

13. **Mortality of Pertussis and Measles.**—A study of the morbidity and mortality of measles and pertussis made by Veeder brings out certain factors. Perhaps the most important of these is that, on an average, between 9,000 and 10,000 deaths from each disease take place annually in the United States. While the death rate as a whole, and for certain diseases as tuberculosis, diphtheria, diarrhea and enteritis under 2 years, and typhoid, shows a decrease in the registration area in the past fifteen years, that for measles and pertussis has remained practically the same. A second point is found in the age distribution of the deaths in these two conditions. Nearly 80 per cent. of the pertussis and over half of the measles deaths occur in infants. The older the child the lower the case fatality rate. The mortality of the first year of life is greater than the combined mortality of the rest of childhood. A part of this—birth accidents, congenital malformations, etc.—may be termed fixed, and is irreducible, but far the larger part is preventable to a certain extent. Somewhere between 5 and 10 per cent. of the mortality which may be lessened is due to measles and pertussis.

14. **Multiple Cartilaginous Exostoses.**—Stimson's patient was a 9½ year old boy, who was prematurely born at the time of his mother's menopause, and following a severe nephritis during the last two months of her pregnancy. As an infant he was very weak, but after a year he appeared to be a fairly normal child except for epileptiform convulsions, which have occurred all his life, though only very infrequently of late. Irregularities in his bones were first noticed

at the age of 4, since when they have grown slowly and apparently become more numerous, finally involving all the long bones, the scapulae, the clavicles and the ilii. His extremities also show a marked distal hypotonia. His mental age is apparently about 5 years, and the development of his carpal bones and some of his ossification centers, about that of a 6 year-old. The mother and an older sister also have multiple exostoses.

16. **Tuberculids in Infancy.**—A study was made by Hempelmann of forty cases of tuberculosis in children showing papulonecrotic tuberculids. Thirty of these were infants under 2 years of age and the other ten were distributed through the period between 2 and 12 years. In a series of 130 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in infants under 2 years of age, tuberculids occurred thirty times (23 per cent.). Sixty-two of these babies were in the first year of life, and of these, twenty-one showed tuberculids (33.8 per cent.). Sixty-eight were between 1 and 2 years of age, and nine of these (13.2 per cent.) showed tuberculids. In all but one of the forty cases there was evidence of lung or tracheobronchial lymph node involvement in addition to the tuberculids. Tuberculids seem to bear no direct relation to prognosis, as some children are now under observation who showed tuberculids three, four and five years ago.

Cleveland Medical Journal

May, XVI, No. 5

20 Past and Present in Abdominal Surgery. J. B. Deaver, Philadelphia.—p. 315.
21 Typhoid in Cleveland in 1916. M. E. Fulk and R. G. Perkins, Cleveland.—p. 326.
22 Syphilis of Nervous System without Characteristic Symptoms or Signs. T. S. Keyser, Cleveland.—p. 337.
23 Hemorrhagic Conditions of Mother and Child. W. D. Fullerton, Cleveland.—p. 342.
24 Extensive Perineal Hernia and Procedure for Repair; Report of Case. N. M. Jones, Cleveland.—p. 345.

Journal of Bacteriology, Baltimore

May, II, No. 3

25 Colorimetric Determination of Hydrogen Ion Concentration and Its Applications in Bacteriology. W. M. Clark and H. A. Lubs, Washington, D. C.—p. 191.
26 Use of Three Per Cent. Lactose Litmus Agar Plate for Demonstration of B. Coli in Water Examination. E. M. Meyer, Cincinnati.—p. 237.
27 Simple Method for Staining Capsules of Bacteria. F. M. Huntoon, New York.—p. 241.
28 Curious Accident Due to Fermentation Caused by B. Pneumoniae. J. P. Simonds, Chicago.—p. 245.
29 Fallacy of Refined Readings of Gas Percentages in Fermentation of Lactose Peptone Bile and Lactose Broth. W. W. Browne and B. Ackman, New York.—p. 249.
30 Reaction of Paratyphoids, Alpha and Beta, in Litmus Milk. P. B. Hadley, Rhode Island.—p. 263.
31 Study of Diphtheroid Group of Organisms with Special Reference to Its Relation to Streptococci. R. R. Mellon.—p. 269. To be continued.
32 Fuchsin Aldehyd Reaction on Endo Medium. G. G. de Bord, Ames, Iowa.—p. 309.

Medical Record, New York

June 9, XCI, No. 23

33 Pathology and Treatment of Narcotic Addiction. C. F. Stokes, Briarcliff Manor.—p. 969.
34 Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Military Service. G. E. Bushnell.—p. 971.
35 Alcohol in Peace and War. S. Baruch, New York.—p. 981.
36 Gallbladder Disease. A. Ullman and M. B. Levin, Baltimore.—p. 985.
37 Institutional Convalescence of Gastric and Intestinal Ulcer. M. E. Cavallo, White Plains.—p. 987.

New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal

June, LXIX, No. 12

38 Hypothyroidism; Report of Case. S. C. Jamison, New Orleans.—p. 805.
39 Multiple Cartilaginous Exostoses; Report of Cases. J. T. O'Ferrall, New Orleans.—p. 808.
40 Successfully Treated Fracture of Upper Third of Humerus. L. Sexton, New Orleans.—p. 813.
41 Complete vs. Incomplete Hysterectomy. E. L. King, New Orleans.—p. 820.
42 Medical Units in Field. O. L. Pothier, New Orleans.—p. 825.
43 Camp Sanitation and Training of Sanitary Troops. W. A. Love, New Orleans.—p. 833.
44 Organization of Base Hospital. H. B. Gessner, New Orleans.—p. 842.
45 Pertinent Evidence Relative to Modern Views of Tuberculosis. W. J. Durel, New Orleans.—p. 850.

New York Medical Journal

June 9, CV, No. 23

46 War's Influence on Medicine. C. H. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.—p. 1057.
47 Reconstructive Therapeutics. J. M. Taylor, Philadelphia.—p. 1061.
48 Ambulance Company. W. H. Allen.—p. 1067.
49 Louse Problem. H. C. Hall, Laredo, Texas.—p. 1071.
50 Cases of Ectopic Gestation. A. J. Walscheid and J. C. Taylor, New York.—p. 1075.
51 Hopital Francais de New York, France. A. M. Nodine, New York.—p. 1077.
52 Superficial Adenocarcinoma Corporis Uteri. S. Wiener, New York.—p. 1079.
53 Acidosis in Children: Report of Case. Z. Sharfin, New York.—p. 1081.

Ohio State Medical Journal, Columbus

June, XIII, No. 6

54 Cancer Problem. D. T. Gilliam, Columbus.—p. 394.
55 Evidence of Infectious Nature of Carcinoma. W. B. Wherry, Cincinnati.—p. 396.
56 Malignancy in Genito-Urinary Tract. E. O. Smith, Cincinnati.—p. 397.
57 Cancer of Uterus. A. Crotti, Columbus.—p. 399.
58 Cancer of Larynx. G. W. Crile, Cleveland.—p. 402.
59 Cancer of Breast. J. C. Oliver, Cincinnati.—p. 405.
60 Surgical Treatment of Cancer of Stomach. J. H. Jacobson, Toledo.—p. 407.
61 Pathology of Cancer. P. G. Woolley, Cincinnati.—p. 412.
62 Cancer of Rectum. G. B. Evans, Dayton.—p. 414.

FOREIGN

Titles marked with an asterisk (*) are abstracted below. Single case reports and trials of new drugs are usually omitted.

British Medical Journal, London

May 26, I, No. 2943

1 Military Orthopedic Hospitals. W. C. Mackenzie.—p. 669.
2 *Pathology of Cardiac Dropsy. C. Bolton.—p. 678.
3 *Disinfection of Drinking Water. H. D. Dakin and E. K. Dunham.—p. 682.

2. **Pathology of Cardiac Dropsy.**—The accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity following an incomplete obstruction of the inferior vena cava in the chest, or in uncompensated heart disease, Bolton says, is due to an increased output of lymph from the viscera, more especially the liver. This increased output is constantly occurring at all stages of the disease; an increase in the amount of fluid is due to an increase in the rate of output, and the disappearance of the fluid is due to a gradual falling off of the rate of output. Absorption from the peritoneal cavity by the lymphatics is occurring at all stages at the normal rate, a check being thus placed to an excessive accumulation of the ascitic fluid. The fluid is therefore being continuously renewed, and there is a constant circulation of lymph from the blood into the peritoneal cavity and back again to the blood by the thoracic duct. Increased absorption of tissue fluid is taking place in the abdominal wall and legs, as in the fore part of the body, but it has not been proved that the ascitic fluid is absorbed as such by the capillaries of the parietal peritoneum. There is no evidence to show that the endothelial cells of the peritoneum actively absorb the fluid. The increased lymph flow from the thoracic duct observed at a certain stage in the course of the dropsy is an index of increased lymph production in the abdominal organs, owing to the plethora.

3. **Disinfection of Drinking Water.**—The most suitable disinfectant which Dakin and Dunham have yet found is p-sulphondichloraminobenzoic acid—$C_6N.O_2S.C_6H_3.COOH$. A concentration of 1:300,000 is sufficient to sterilize an ordinarily heavily contaminated water in about thirty minutes. Such a concentration could be relied on to remove coli, typhoid or cholera organisms. Special experiments showed that the substance in tablet form was efficacious when acting on water contained in aluminum bottles, although a very trifling action on the metal may be observed if tablets are allowed to remain undisturbed in long contact with the metal.

The concentration of disinfectant is just perceptible to the taste, especially in warm water containing little organic matter, but the water is perfectly palatable. One point of advantage possessed by the present disinfectant over most hypochlorite preparations is the fact that the active chlorin is less rapidly used up, so that the process of disinfection continues for a longer period. Preparations of p-sulphonamidobenzoic acid: Add 250 gm. commercial sodium dichromate to a mixture of 200 c.c. concentrated sulphuric acid and 600 c.c. water contained in 2 liter round flask. Then add 100 gm. crude toluene p-sulphonamid, and heat on a sand bath with reflux condenser for one hour, using a small flame at first, as the reaction is vigorous. On cooling, wash the separated crystals well with cold water, and then dissolve them in hot dilute sodium hydroxid in slight excess. Filter hot, and add excess of hydrochloric acid, and when cold filter off the precipitated acid and wash well with water and dry.

Preparation of p-sulphondichloraminobenzoic acid: 20 gm. of p-sulphonamidobenzoic acid are dissolved in 200 c.c. approximately normal sodium hydroxid (2 mols.), warming if necessary. About 200 gm. of crushed ice are then added and the mixture saturated with a rapid current of chlorin. A white, rather chalky precipitate of the dichloramino acid is at once precipitated. The acid is filtered off, using suction, well washed with cold water and dried in vacuo on a porous plate. The dry substance is practically pure, and may be powdered and preserved apparently indefinitely.

A convenient formula for tablets weighing 100 to 105 mg. is to use sulphondichloraminobenzoic acid 4 per cent., sodium carbonate 4 per cent. (or dried borax 8 per cent.), sodium chlorid (pure) 92 per cent. The acid should be ground up with the dry salt and the sodium carbonate added subsequently. They must not be allowed to dissolve in water and subsequently titrated, as then decomposition occurs. The tablets should be stored in small amber glass bottles. Tablets so prepared of the weight mentioned contain about 4 mg. of the disinfectant, and are suitable for the sterilization of a liter or quart of reasonably heavily contaminated water. In the case of extreme contamination a second tablet may be necessary.

Dublin Journal of Medical Science

February, CXLIII, No. 542

4 Deformity of Feet in Friedreich's Hereditary Ataxia. F. C. Purser.—p. 81.
5 *Case of Tuberculosis of Genital Organs Transmitted from Husband to Wife. S. Sheill.—p. 84.
6 Impressions During Short Period of Active Service with Royal Army Medical Corps. W. I. de Courcy Wheeler.—p. 86.
7 Fibroids and Pregnancy. B. Solomons.—p. 96.
8 Cases of Excision of Elbow for Gunshot Injuries. R. A. Stoney.—p. 99.

5. **Transmission of Tuberculosis of Genital Organs.**—The husband in this case had an enlarged and tender right kidney and deposits were found in the right seminal vesicle and epididymis. The reaction to tuberculin was positive. The kidney was removed very shortly afterward, and it proved to be very markedly tuberculous. The wife consulted the physician at the same time as her husband made his first visit. They were then married just five weeks. Previous to her marriage she enjoyed excellent health. Her complaint was "a tender and painful swelling in the groin," and examination revealed three large and tender lymph glands in that region. Careful examination excluded any syphilitic or gonorrheal infection. By vagina nothing abnormal was found other than some undue tenderness in the broad ligament and ovary on the same side as the enlarged glands. A von Pirquet test proved positive, and a little later she showed a positive reaction to tuberculin injection. She underwent a course of tuberculin injections, during which all signs and symptoms of her disease abated. This is well over a year ago now and she remains apparently cured.

Glasgow Medical Journal

May, LXXXVII, No. 5

9 Modern Developments of Radium and Roentgen-Ray Therapeutics. J. Macintyre.—p. 257.
10 Causes of Still-Birth. J. M. M. Kerr.—p. 283.

Indian Medical Gazette, Calcutta

April, LII, No. 4

11 Abdominal Surgery at Miraj Hospital. W. J. Wanless.—p. 121.
12 Cesarean Section for Dystocia Due to Osteomalacia. E. F. Neve.—p. 127.
13 Pneumonia. Jamal-U-Din.—p. 129.
14 Case of Hernia (with Obstruction) into Lesser Sac of Peritoneum. M. Corry.—p. 130.
15 Case of Multiple Chondromas. M. P. Atwe.—p. 130.

Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology, London

May, XXXII, No. 5

16 Causation and Prevention of Educational Deafness. M. Yearsley.—p. 145.
17 Vincent's Disease of External Ear Occurring in Course of Chronic Middle Ear Suppuration. R. P. Mathers.—p. 159.

Lancet, London

May 26, I, No. 4891

18 Campaign Against Syphilis. W. Osler.—p. 787.
19 *Blood Change in Gas Poisoning. J. Miller.—p. 793.
20 Trench Fever. H. M. McCrea.—p. 796.
21 *Surgical Uses of Ozone. G. Stoker.—p. 797.
22 Crystallo-Chemical Analysis and Its Use in Medicine. T. V. Barker.—p. 798.
23 Two Cases of Spontaneous Rupture of Spleen. G. G. Turner.—p. 799.
24 *Primary Suture and Union of Operation Wounds of Urinary Bladder. A. R. Thompson.—p. 801.
25 Case of Syphilitic Peripheral Neuritis. H. E. Thorn.—p. 802.
26 Case of Fulminating Meningococcus Septicemia. F. C. Pybus.—p. 803.
27 Difficulties in Administrative Control of Tuberculosis. J. Guy.—p. 812.

19. **Blood Change in Gas Poisoning.**—The blood in forty-four cases of gas poisoning was studied by Miller. He now says that in cases of gas poisoning in which symptoms persist, there is an increase in the number of lymphocytes, relative and absolute, in the circulating blood. In slight cases this may not be beyond the normal limits or in excess of what may be met with from other causes. In any marked case, however, the change is sufficiently striking to be of some importance in cases in which the medical officer is in doubt as to the reliance to be placed on the statements of men complaining of having been gassed. The blood change is elicited by a differential count of the leukocytes, and if the percentage of lymphocytes approaches that of the polymorphonuclear leukocytes, it indicates that the patient is still suffering from the effects of the gassing; that is, provided there is no other complicating disease present which might produce a similar change. The cell which is increased is the ordinary small lymphocyte of the blood. There may be in some cases a diminution in the number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes which will, of course, accentuate the sign, but the increase of lymphocytes is an absolute one. Moreover, it appears in cases with a high leukocyte count. The change is one which develops early, probably within a month of the gassing, and continues for a long time; in cases with persistent symptoms, for at least eighteen months. The change appears to be independent of the kind of gas, and it is shown by patients exhibiting many varieties of symptoms. It is not clear what the change is due to, but Miller suggests that it is probable that chronic inflammatory change in respiratory and gastric mucous membranes is at least a factor.

21. **Surgical Uses of Ozone.**—Stoker analyzes the results obtained in seventy-nine cases treated according to his method. In almost all the cases healing was hastened. It is emphasized that ozone will disclose the presence of (*a*) dead bone; (*b*) foreign bodies; (*c*) septic deposits, and it is useless to suppose ozone can effect healing till these conditions have been dealt with by the surgeon. The usual changes that take place in the discharges are as follows: (1) increase of pus; (2) decrease and disappearance of pus, which (3) is replaced by clear serum, which (4) eventually becomes reddish in color. The length of time for which the ozone is used depends on the size of the surface to be treated. The maximum time is about fifteen minutes.

24. **Primary Suture and Union of Wounds of Urinary Bladder.**—In thirteen cases of suprapubic prostatectomy, removal of a vesical growth, and retrograde catheterism, Thompson made primary suture of the bladder wall and super-

ficial tissues. The method adopted by him is employed after the actual disease is removed and steps are taken to control and prevent hemorrhage. The bladder is filled with gauze sponges saturated with hot boric solution at a temperature of 120 F. After a little time the sponges are removed and liquor hamamelidis, B. P., at a similar temperature is poured into the bladder and allowed to remain there. The quantity used is about 3 ounces. A coudé catheter is then inserted into the bladder via the urethra, especial care being now taken that the wound shall not be contaminated, the wound being covered with cyanid gauze. The point of the catheter is laid carefully in the bladder, about one third up the vertical height of the bladder, and the position of the catheter at this level in its relations to the meatus is carefully noted for future use, as a catheter may slip even when tied apparently securely, and it is important that it should not do so unknown to the surgeon or his assistants.

The bladder wound is then exposed, and sutures are applied as follows: the two ends of the incision in the bladder are secured with Lane's forceps, and the edges slightly everted; fine catgut sutures are then placed through the muscle wall of the bladder, as close to the mucous membrane as possible, but not through it. Each suture is tied immediately after it is passed, but not cut until all are tied, as tension on them helps to steady the bladder. About six or seven sutures are thus inserted, tied and cut. The sutured part is carefully palpated in order that any holes left by suturing may be discovered and closed. The fibrous and outer muscular coats of the bladder are now secured with thicker catgut Lembert sutures, and carefully tied, especial care being taken, as before, with the lower part of the wound. The number of sutures is, as before, six or seven. A small gauze wick is placed in the space of Retzius, after this space has been carefully washed with boric solution. If the peritoneum has been retracted upward it is brought back into its original position on the front of the bladder, or even "encouraged" down a little lower. The abdominal wall is then sewn up with two rows of catgut sutures.

Archives de Médecine des Enfants, Paris

April, XX, No. 4, pp. 169-224

28 *The Chemical Reactions of the Cerebrospinal Fluid in Differentiation of Tuberculous Meningitis. J. Golay.—p. 169.
29 *Meningitis in the Course of Mumps Simulating Severe Meningococcus Cerebrospinal Meningitis. M. Lavergne.—p. 182.
30 *Meningococcus Iridochoroiditis; Three Cases. M. Lavergne.—p. 189.
31 A Case of Meningococcus Iridochoroiditis and of Cyclitis. H. Collette.—p. 194.
32 *Acute Poliomyelitis. J. Comby.—p. 198.

28. **Differential Reactions in the Cerebrospinal Fluid in Children.**—Golay tabulates the findings in fourteen cases of meningitis in children. They show a remarkable uniformity in each of the three groups: the "meningeal states," syphilitic meningitis, and tuberculous meningitis. The cell count had nothing characteristic of either group, varying widely in all, but the albumin content and the chlorid content are extremely instructive. Instead of the normal 0.1 or 0.2 per thousand, the albumin was 1 or 2 gm. per thousand in the tuberculous cases. The chlorid content, on the other hand, was always low in these cases, only 5.5 or 6.5 per thousand, while in other meningeal states or meningitis it kept at the normal figure 7 gm. per thousand or above, 7.5 per thousand.

29. **Mumps Meningitis.**—Lavergne's patient was a boy of 9 and the symptoms of meningitis preceded those on the part of the salivary glands. This suggests the possibility that certain conditions described as "meningeal states" may possibly have been pertussis meningitis with which the inflammation of the parotid glands was too slight to attract attention. In the case reported the clinical picture when the child was first seen was that of acute epidemic meningitis. He had vomited three days before the meningitis symptoms had become manifest. The cerebrospinal fluid was found limpid, but with high albumin content. The temperature was 39 C. but the pulse was 72, full and regular.

30. **Meningococcus Iridochoroiditis.**—The three cases reported emphasize the necessity for watching over the eyes during cerebrospinal meningitis to detect ocular complications in their incipiency. Lavergne insists that at the least suspicion of iridochoroiditis, ophthalmoscopic examination is imperative and, if the diagnosis is positive, then antimeningococcus serum should be injected immediately into the vitreous body. This is the only treatment known to date, he reiterates, that has realized unmistakable benefit. In the three cases here described it came too late to save vision in that eye in one child of 11 months; the second child, 13 months old, died, and the third, 5 years old, was left with much impaired vision in that eye.

32. **Acute Poliomyelitis.**—Comby here gives a translation of the articles read at the recent symposium on poliomyelitis at New York. He remarks in conclusion that acute poliomyelitis has never appeared at Paris in epidemic form. Cases are rare and always sporadic, and the differential diagnosis at first is almost impossible. In nine out of ten cases it is a question of meningitis, and only the outcome classifies the case. In the incomplete forms, influenza, growth or gastric fever are incriminated, and if there does not happen to be any paralysis, the poliomyelitis escapes recognition. There may be coxalgia or dorsal localization of the disease, suggesting Pott's disease, and it may be long before poliomyelitis is retrospectively diagnosed. In every case, prophylactic measures would come too late. But when the disease is epidemic everything grows clear. "American physicians," he adds, "are thus better placed for diagnosing acute poliomyelitis, and the preventive measures they have inaugurated with characteristic decision would be premature and objectless at Paris."

Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris

May 8, LXXVII, No. 19, pp. 575-698

33 Decalcification after War Wounds. E. Delorme.—p. 577.
34 Total Laryngectomy; Fifteen Cases. R. J. Moure.—p. 586.
35 *Dangers from Arsenobenzol Treatment in Tabes and General Paralysis. J. Lépine.—p. 588.
36 Treatment of Stiff Joints. (Sur le traitement des enraidissements articulaires de cause fibreuse centrale ou périphérique.) H. Guilleminot.—p. 589.
37 Physical Measures in Treatment of Incipient Muscular Contraction and Fibrous Retraction. H. Guilleminot.—p. 593.
38 *Cerebellar Syndrome after Wound of Inferior Vermis. A. Léri.—p. 596.

35. **Dangers of Salvarsan and Its Substitutes in Treatment of Tabes and General Paralysis.**—Lépine remarks that about twenty years ago tabes began to be less frequent, while the course was milder than had formerly been the average. Vigorous mercurial treatment was evidently a factor in this. On the other hand, it has been his impression during the last three years that tabes is increasing in frequency, in severity, and the interval between the infection and the tabetic symptoms is shorter. He warns further that men with shell shock may present symptoms resembling those of progressive paralysis. He knows of instances in which arsenobenzol was given on this erroneous diagnosis, with disastrous effect. Nothing could be a greater mistake in such cases.

38. **Topography of Cerebellar Functions.**—In Léri's case a bullet was found sticking perpendicularly in the skin, 1.5 cm. below the external occipital prominence and just to the left of the median line. There was evidently only a superficial lesion of the inferior vermis, but the man developed the complete cerebellar syndrome, the symptoms being those of both the Duchenne and the Babinski clinical picture, but affecting the legs exclusively. This suggests the existence in the cortex of the vermis of a center controlling the coordinated movements of the legs. A number of other instructive points in the topography of the cerebellum are brought out by this case.

Le Nourrisson, Paris

March, V, No. 2, pp. 65-128

39 *Adenoid Vegetations in Infants and Their Causes. A. B. Marfan.—p. 65.
40 Historical and Critical Study of Affections of Digestive Apparatus in Infants. A. B. Marfan.—p. 91.
41 Infant Feeding from the Standpoint of Recent Works on Vitamins, Deficiency Diseases and Unbalanced Dietaries. E. Apert.—p. 110.
42 *Lumbar Puncture in Infants. M. Lavergne.—p. 118.

39. **Adenoids in Young Infants.**—Marfan declares that when adenoids develop in infants under 3 months old, inherited syphilis is exclusively responsible for them, and even up to the age of 2 it is a frequent factor. They may thus prove corroboratory evidence of the inherited taint. In the other children, tuberculosis or chronic digestive disturbance or protracted or recurring bronchopneumonia were evidently the main factors. Any chronic infections or intoxications at a certain period of development may entail hyperplasiae of pharyngeal lymphoid tissue, as also rachitis. This explains their frequent coincidence with rachitis. An infant with hypertrophied adenoids is liable to snore during inspiration. The snoring does not stop when the nostrils are pinched together, but the child begins to suffocate if its mouth is forcibly closed. The child with its air passages permanently obstructed is unable to nurse properly, and there may be a slight intermittent or spasmodic cough. The ears should be examined with care, as an unsuspected otitis media may complicate the adenoids. Certain infants lose their hearing in consequence, and it is not discovered that they are growing up deaf mutes until they get to be nearly 2 years old. It is probable that adenoids have been overlooked in many infants with syphilitic coryza. Specific treatment has a favorable action on the adenoids of syphilitic infants. It is more effectual, the younger the child. Under 6 months, the effect may be so pronounced that it may not be necessary to remove the adenoids. He has generally applied mercurial inunctions in treatment, but in three recent cases he gave arsenobenzol with equally favorable results; in one case the adenoids disappeared completely in three weeks.

Marfan warns against thorough operative removal of the adenoids under 4, on account of the danger of recurrence, almost inevitably fatal. But part can be snipped off and give great relief. In one case a fragment the size of a bean was clipped off with forceps. Respiration was much improved but blood oozed for two weeks; a guinea-pig injected with the tissue developed typical tuberculosis. General treatment is necessary and he has given calcium and epinephrin with good results both for the bone and the lymphatic tissues. He gave from 0.10 to 0.25 gm. calcium glycerophosphate with the first feeding of the day. At noon and night, before feeding, he gave 2 or 3 drops of a 1 per thousand solution of epinephrin in a little water. This treatment was given systematically for two weeks in each month. The epinephrin by the mouth may induce diarrhea. With a syphilitic child it may be well to follow the specific treatment with this tonic medication. For children who do not catch cold readily and have no eruptions, he orders a salt bath at 35 C. for six or ten minutes twice aweek, rubbing the skin, after drying, with a woolen glove wet with a little alcohol. Children inclined to ear trouble had better not be sent to the seashore, but sea air is beneficial for others. For local treatment, a few drops of a mixture of 0.5 gm. eucalyptol in 30 gm. fluid petrolatum may be introduced into each nostril two or three times a week. In case of syphilis, a calomel salve can be used. With acute adenoiditis, he instils three times a day 5 or 6 drops of a 1 per cent. solution of colloidal silver.

42. **Lumbar Puncture in Infants.**—Lavergne discusses the reasons why the fluid sometimes does not flow after lumbar puncture in infants. If there is no escape of fluid from a lumbar puncture on a line passing through the iliac crests, the permeability of the needle should be tested. If the fluid does not flow after waiting for fifteen seconds, he advises puncturing again in the space above, leaving the first needle in place. This often starts the flow through the first needle. But if this fails, he punctures at once between the first and second lumbar or twelfth dorsal and first lumbar vertebrae. This has always brought fluid in his experience, and he has never had the least untoward incident from this high rachicentesis.

Policlinico, Rome

May, XXIV, Medical Section No. 5, pp. 189-228

43 War Wounds of the Brain and Spinal Cord. G. Mingazzini.—p. 189. Commenced in No. 4.

44 *Sensory Disturbances in Incipient Typhoid. A. Marina.—p. 204.

45 *Lice in the Epidemiology of Epidemic Meningitis. L. Pizzini.—p. 212.

44. **Sensory Anomalies in Beginning Typhoid.**—In Marina's case the typhoid came on with severe cerebral symptoms, and the young man was left with right hemiparesis, and complete anesthesia of that side, with loss of the sense of position of the limbs and neck but not of the trunk, astereognosis and loss of the sense of direction when the skin was pulled. Pressure on the skin is perceived and correctly located, and this is the only sensory perception left on this right side.

45. **Lice and Meningitis.**—Pizzini writes from Bergamo to call attention to the connection between body lice and the cases of cerebrospinal meningitis in two recent epidemics there. There were seventy-seven cases in all. The nasopharyngeal secretions were always found free from meningococci but they were cultivated from the blood even late into convalescence. The positive blood findings sometimes alternated with two or three negative findings. He describes the experience in a number of cases in detail, and urges in prophylaxis measures to eradicate lice, with isolation of the patient until no further meningococci are found in the blood. In conclusion he warns that the darkness and lack of cleanliness in low-grade moving picture shows facilitate transmission of vermin to the crowds frequenting them.

Riforma Medica, Naples

April 28, XXXIII, No. 7, pp. 449-476

46 *Blood Diseases and the Spleen. A. Ferrannini.—p. 449.

47 Acute Transient Leukemia. G. Costantini.—p. 454.

48 Tetanus Localized in Wounded Limb; Two Cases. E. Colombino.—p. 461.

49 Recurring Abscesses in Neck from Carious Tooth. B. de Vecchis.—p. 463.

46. **The Spleen and Disease of the Blood.**—In the history of what we know of the connection between the spleen and blood diseases, the Italians take a prominent place. Banti proposed splenectomy for splenic anemia as early as 1882, and in the eighties Bizzozero, Foa and others described the reversion of the spleen to the embryonal type as a blood-producing organ. Banti in 1894 described the disease now known by his name, and Rummo later described the other forms of morbid relations between the spleen and liver. Cardarelli's publications on infantile splenic pseudoleukemia date from 1880. Fede insisted on its infectious character, and Pianese in 1905 discovered the Leishman protozoon in children with splenic anemia. Jemma reported that he had found leishmaniosis in 65 children among 7,000 examined at Palermo, while there were only 25 cases of typhoid and 20 of malaria; in 1913 he encountered 102 cases. In 1915 Di Cristina and Caronia applied tartar emetic in this disease as this drug seems to have proved its value with tropical ulcer. The results were extremely favorable, as also with a similar drug (sodium acetyl-p-aminofenilstibiato) which can be injected intramuscularly without local irritation.

Rivista Critica di Clinica Medica, Florence

May 12, XVIII, No. 19, pp. 213-220

50 *Functional Tests of Different Parts of the Heart Separately. (Le reazioni del tono muscolare delle singole cavita cardiache e il loro determinismo fisio-patologico.) C. Minerbi.—p. 213. Commenced in No. 13, p. 145.

50. **Functional Tests of Auricle and Ventricle Separately.**—Minerbi is instructor in medical semeiology at the University of Rome, and he here reviews the various methods by which the functional capacity of the heart and of its component parts can be estimated. He calls attention in particular to the prompt retraction of the sound heart when the precordial region is tapped along certain specified lines. This tapping with twenty strokes of the hammer and pleximeter is followed by retraction of the auricle, atrium or ventricle according as one or the other is nearest to the line of strokes. The outline of the auricle, atrium or ventricle will then be found 1, 2 or even more centimeters inside of the previously drawn outline. In his tests on normal persons, the retraction thus realized often amounted to a total of 4 cm. for the entire heart in the course of three minutes. The retraction is

evidently due to the direct or autonomic excitability of the muscle tissue, independent of the diastole proper. By this means he has learned that the auricle and the atrium can contract independently of each other as well as of the ventricle. Another instructive test is a modification of the Azoulay-Varisco test. The subject reclines horizontally, without a pillow, and the extended legs are slowly raised by an assistant to an angle of 75 or 80 degrees, the subject entirely passive. The pulse, pressure and limits of the heart are then recorded anew. Then the assistant releases the legs, and the subject lowers them very slowly to the bed, taking five or eight seconds for this. It requires considerable muscular effort to keep from dropping the legs, and the pressure, etc., are recorded anew. In his research with 600 applications of these various tests on thirty persons, including both sick and normal subjects, he found that with the Azoulay-Varisco test the sound heart reacted exclusively with pronounced retraction of the auricles. With a weak heart muscle, the auricles became enlarged at once, instead of contracting and with extreme weakness the ventricles also became enlarged. The behavior of the heart under reflex action from the skin is also instructive as he relates in detail, discussing the mechanisms of the various muscular reactions of the heart. They all demonstrate, he says, a delicate and effectual autoregulating mechanism in the heart.

Prensa Medica Argentina, Buenos Aires

April 30, III, No. 33, pp. 353-364

51 *Metastases in Rectum and Ovary of Gastric Carcinoma. M. R. Castex.—p. 353.
52 Histologic Transformation of a Transmissible Tumor in White Rat. A. H. Roffo.—p. 357.
53 Inefficacy of Haptinogenina Differica in Experimental Diphtheria. R. Kraus and A. Sordelli.—p. 359.
54 Exarticulation of the Shoulder under Local Anesthesia. F. Chiozzone.—p. 360.

51. **Metastases of Gastric Cancer.**—Castex once diagnosed a cancer in the stomach by palpation of metastatic bunches in the pouch of Douglas. Payr, Toyosumi and others have reported cases in which metastasis in the rectum was the first sign of a cancer in the stomach. When there is stomach disturbance and symptoms on the part of the genital sphere, there is strong probability of malignant disease of the stomach with metastasis in the ovaries. Metastasis in the rectum or pouch of Douglas is easier to detect. He remarks that no instance is on record of metastasis in the rectum from cancer elsewhere than in the stomach, with the single exception of Schnitzler's case in which the primary cancer was in the pancreas. He reproduces the macroscopic and microscopic findings in a case of pararectal metastasis in the fundus of the pouch of Douglas, and in two with metastasis in both ovaries. In some of the cases on record and in his own experience the metastasis was discovered early enough to permit successful excision of the primary malignant focus.

Brazil-Medico, Rio de Janeiro

April 14, XXXI, No. 15, pp. 121-130

55 Research on Some Helminths in the Paulista Museum. L. Travassos.—p. 121.
56 *Chiggers. (O micuim.) E. von Bassewitz.—p. 122. Commenced in No. 14, p. 115.
57 Methylene Blue in Treatment of Tropical Phagedenic Ulcer. F. Silva.—p. 124.

April 21, No. 16, pp. 131-138

58 Disadvantages of Mugnai's Method of Inguinal Hernictomy. C. Werneck.—p. 131.

56. **Chiggers.**—Bassewitz quotes a traveler's description, dated 1820, of the tormenting itching caused by the minute red insects known as "micuims" in Brazil and as "red lice," "chiggers" or "jiggers" elsewhere. Bassewitz knows a man and his mother who are never affected by the chiggers; both have familial cholemia. He has not been able to demonstrate salivary glands in the insects but is confident that they secrete an irritating fluid which induces afflux of lymph wherever they implant their mouth. This the insect sucks; no corpuscles have been found in them after they have been biting a person. He recommends benzin or an alcoholic tincture of Peruvian balsam for local application. This kills them at once and they can be removed without leaving the head embedded in the skin. A tincture of pyrethrum is also useful both for this and to ward them off. Mentholated petrolatum is recommended also; it has the additional advantage of soothing the intense pruritus which is liable to last for some time after the insects are gone. Among the household remedies much used are rubbing with rum or an alcoholic maceration of tobacco leaves. In dogs and other animals the insects are found mainly around the eyes and in the ears. The nervous irritation from them may induce actual mania or fits in the animals. Chiggers may also cause havoc in the poultry yard, the accumulations of larvae under the wings and around the anus suggesting an eruption with scabs. Bassewitz advises burning over the fields affected, as is done to eradicate ticks in Rocky Mountain districts, saying that this might aid at the same time in eradicating certain other causes for cattle ills.

Russkiy Vrach, Petrograd

XVI, No. 7, pp. 145-168

59 Syphilitic Pemphigus in Adults. V. I. Terebinsky.—p. 145.
60 Influence of Sulphur Saline Waters on General Metabolism. (Machestinskikh istochnikov.) V. I. Slovtsoff and A. N. Tchernevsky.—p. 147. Concluded.
61 Thoracotomy for War Wounds of the Chest; Thirty-Six Cases. V. M. Mintz.—p. 150. Thirty-Two Cases. A. B. Eisenstein. —p. 155.
62 Burns in Children. N. R. Blumenau.—p. 158. To be continued.
63 One Kidney Low in Pelvis. (Dystopia renis congenita.) T. A. Tsieshkovsky.—p. 162.

Finska Läkaresällskapets Handlingar, Helsingfors

November, 1916, LVIII, No. 11, pp. 1583-1753

64 Research on the Flow of Blood from the Left Heart into the Arteries. R. Tigerstedt.—p. 1583.
65 *Influence of Epinephrin on the Leukocyte Blood Picture in Man. H. Castren.—p. 1605.
66 Traumatic Aneurysms; Four Cases. T. Kalima.—p. 1638.
67 Myoma or Adenomyoma in the Posterior Vagina; Three Cases. B. Nyström.—p. 1657.
68 *Ultimate Outcome of Operative Cases of Mammary Cancer. M. Siirala.—p. 1677.

65. **Influence of Epinephrin on the Leukocyte Count.**—Castren investigated the changes in the leukocyte blood picture after injection of epinephrin, in twenty-four persons, including two healthy subjects. The changes were practically identical with those in his own leukocyte blood picture after muscular exercise; they seem to be traceable to a similar causal mechanism in each. In one case of myeloid leukemia with much enlarged spleen, the spleen increased distinctly in size after the injection of the epinephrin, but this extra enlargement was briefly transient.

68. **Fate of Patients with Mammary Cancer after Mammectomy.**—Siirala has been able to trace for several years 94 per cent. of 134 operative cases of cancer of the breast. An inherited predisposition was possible in 16 per cent. and there had been mastitis in 12 per cent.; 21.1 per cent. of the total 134 are apparently permanently cured. In 33.3 per cent. of the cases the operation followed in less than three months after the discovery of the tumor, and 11 of these 33 women are in good health to date. With an interval of six months, only 7 of the 27 are still living; with an interval of a year, only 5 of the 35; two years, only 3 of 21, and over two years, only 2 of 17. Only 18 are still in good health after a five-year interval. Recurrence occurred within the first year in 2; second, 2; third, 4; fourth, 1; and fifth, 2. Of the total 134 operative cases from 1897 to 1910 the cancer was found beyond relief in 12 per cent.

Ugeskrift for Læger, Copenhagen

April 19, LXXIX, No. 16, pp. 605-646

69 Clinical and Roentgenologic Study of Chronic Habitual Constipation. IV. T. E. H. Thaysen.—p. 605. Continuation.
70 *Determination of Specific Gravity of Organs. (En simpel Metode til Vægtfyldebestemmelse af Organer.) V. Ellermann.—p. 614.

70. **Specific Gravity of Organs.**—The scrap of tissue floating on the surface of a 10 per cent. salt solution in a graduated glass sinks to the bottom when more water is poured in to dilute the saline. The amount of dilution required to bring this about is the index of the specific gravity.

JOURNALS ABSTRACTED IN THE CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY-JUNE, 1917

The following journals have been abstracted in the Current Literature Department of THE JOURNAL during the past six months. Any of the foreign journals, except those starred, will be lent by THE JOURNAL to subscribers in the United States and to Fellows of the American Medical Association for a period not exceeding three days. Only one journal may be borrowed at a time. Requests for periodicals should be addressed to the Library of the American Medical Association and six cents in stamps should be enclosed. This covers the average expense of mailing a journal. Domestic journals can be obtained by sending the approximate amount direct to the respective publishers. Thus most of the journals indexed are accessible to the general practitioner, no matter where he may be located.

American Journal of Anatomy. Bi-m. $7.50. 36th St. and Woodland Ave., Philadelphia.
American Journal of Diseases of Children. M. $3. American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.
American Journal of Insanity. Q. $5. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.
American Journal of the Medical Sciences. M. $5. Lea & Febiger, 706 Sansom St., Philadelphia.
American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. M. $5. William Wood & Co., 51 Fifth Ave., New York.
American Journal of Orthopedic Surgery. M. $4. 126 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.
American Journal of Physiology. M. $5. Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore.
American Journal of Public Health. M. $3. 126 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.
American Journal of Roentgenology. M. $5. 67 E. 59th St., New York.
American Journal of Syphilis. Q. $5. C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis.
American Review of Tuberculosis. M. $3. 2419 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore.
Annales de gynécologie et d'obstétrique. M. 22 francs. Paris.
Annales de médecine. M. 23 francs. Paris.
Annals of Ophthalmology. Q. $4. Mermod-Jaccard Bldg., St. Louis.
Annals of Surgery. M. $5. J. B. Lippincott Co., 227 S. 6th St., Philadelphia.
Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology. Q. $5. Liverpool.
Archiv für klinische Chirurgie. Irregular. Price varies. Berlin.
Archives of Diagnosis. Q. $2. Rebman Co., 141 W. 36th St., New York.
Archives of Internal Medicine. M. $4. American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.
*Archives de médecine des enfants. M. 18 francs. Paris.
Archives des maladies de l'appareil digestif et de la nutrition. M. 14 francs. Paris.
Archives des maladies du cœur, des vaisseaux et du sang. M. 17 francs. Paris.
Archives médicales Belges. M. 18 francs. Paris.
Archives of Ophthalmology. Bi-m. $5. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 W. 45th St., New York.
Archives of Pediatrics. M. $3. E. B. Treat & Co., 241 W. 23d St., New York.
Archives of Radiology and Electrotherapy. M. $5. London.
Beiträge zur klinischen Chirurgie. Irregular. Price varies. Tübingen.
Berliner klinische Wochenschrift. W. 24 marks. Berlin.
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal. W. $5. 126 Massachusetts Ave., Boston.
Brazil Medico. W. 20 milreis. Rio de Janeiro.
Bristol Medical and Chirurgical Journal. M. 6s. Bristol.
British Journal of Children's Diseases. Q. $5. London.
British Journal of Ophthalmology. M. 31s. 6d. London.
British Journal of Surgery. Q. $6.50. William Wood & Company, 51 Fifth Ave., New York.
British Journal of Tuberculosis. Q. $1.25. G. E. Stechert & Co., 151 W. 25th St., New York.
British Medical Journal. W. $10. London.
Bulletin de l'Académie de médecine. W. 20 francs. Paris.
Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. M. $3. Baltimore.
Bulletin of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York. Irregular. $1. 23 E. 93d St., New York.
Bulletin of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. M. $0.25. 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore.
California State Journal of Medicine. M. $1. Butler Bldg., San Francisco.
Canadian Medical Association Journal. M. $5. 386 Victoria St., Toronto.
Cleveland Medical Journal. M. $2. 2318 Prospect Ave., Cleveland.
Colorado Medicine. M. $2. Metropolitan Bldg., Denver.
Correspondenz-Blatt für schweizer Aerzte. W. 22 francs. Basel.
Cronica Medica. Semi-m. 6 soles. Lima, Peru.
Delaware State Medical Journal. M. $1. Wilmington.
Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift. W. 32 marks. Berlin.
Dublin Journal of Medical Science. M. $5.
Edinburgh Medical Journal. M. $6.
*Finska Läkaresällskapets Handlingar. M. Helsingfors.
Gazzetta degli ospedali e delle cliniche. Semi-w. 25 francs. Milan.
Glasgow Medical Journal. M. $5.
Grèce médicale. Semi-m. 12 francs. Athens.
Hospitalstidende. W. 27.5 kronen. Copenhagen.
Hygiea. M. $5. Stockholm.
Illinois Medical Journal. M. $2. 3338 Ogden Ave., Chicago.
Indian Journal of Medical Research. Q. 10s. Calcutta.
Indian Medical Gazette. M. $5. Calcutta.
Journal de chirurgie. M. 44 francs. Paris.
Journal de médecine de Bordeaux. M. 15 francs.
Journal de radiologie et d'électrologie. M. 28 francs. Paris.
Journal of Abnormal Psychology. Bi-m. $4. R. G. Badger, 194 Boylston St., Boston.
Journal of the American Medical Association. W. $5. 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society. M. $1. 810 State Bank Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
Journal of Bacteriology. Bi-m. $5. Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore.
Journal of Biological Chemistry. M. $3. 2419 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore.
Journal of Cancer Research. Q. $5. Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore.
Journal of Cutaneous Diseases. M. $5. W. M. Leonard, 101 Tremont St., Boston.
Journal of Experimental Medicine. M. $5. Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, 66th St. and Avenue A, New York.
Journal of the Florida Medical Association. M. $1. 334 St. James Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
Journal of Immunology. Bi-m. $5. Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore.
Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association. M. $2. 406 W. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Journal of Infectious Diseases. M. $5. 629 S. Wood St., Chicago.
Journal of Iowa State Medical Society. M. $2. Des Moines, Ia.
Journal of Kansas Medical Society. M. $2. 303 Commerce Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine. M. $3. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis.
Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology. M. $5. London.
Journal of Maine Medical Association. M. $2. Portland, Maine.
Journal of Medical Association of Georgia. M. $1. Harison Bldg., Augusta, Ga.
Journal of Medical Research. Bi-m. $4. 240 Longwood Ave., Boston.
Journal of Medical Society of New Jersey. M. $2. 12 Cone St., Orange, N. J.
Journal of Michigan State Medical Society. M. $3.50. Power's Theatre Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Journal of Missouri State Medical Association. M. $2. 3517 Pine St., St. Louis.
Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases. M. $8. 64 W. 56th St., New York.
Journal of Oklahoma State Medical Association. M. $2. Muskogee.
Journal of Parasitology. Q. $2. Urbana, Ill.
Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology. Q. $5.50. Cambridge, England.
Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics. M. $5. 2419 Greenmount Ave., Baltimore.
Journal of South Carolina Medical Association. M. $2. Greenville, S. C.
Journal of Tennessee State Medical Association. M. $2. Doctor's Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.
Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Semi-m. $5. London.
Journal of Urology. Bi-m. $5. Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore.
Journal-Lancet. Semi-m. $2. 839 Lumbet Exchange, Minneapolis.
Kentucky Medical Journal. M. $2. State and Twelfth Sts., Bowling Green, Ky.

W.—Weekly; M.—Monthly; Semi-m.—Semi-monthly; Bi-m.—Bi-monthly; Q.—Quarterly. *Cannot be loaned.

Lancet. W. $10. London.
Laryngoscope. M. $5. 3858 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Lyon chirurgical. M. 25 francs.
Lyon médical. M. 15 francs.
Medical Journal of Australia. W. 6 d. Sydney.
Medical Record. W. $5. W. Wood & Co., 51 Fifth Ave., New York.
Medizinische Klinik. W. 32 marks. Berlin.
Mental Hygiene. Q. $2. National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Concord, N. H.
Military Surgeon. M. $3.50. Seventh and B Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C.
Mittcilungen aus der medizinischen Fakultät der Kaiserlichen Universität Kyushu. Irregular. Price varies. Fukuoka.
Mitteilungen aus der medizinischen Fakultät der Kaiserlichen Universität zu Tokyo. Irregular. Price varies. Tokio.
Modern Hospital. M. $3. Metropolitan Bldg., St. Louis.
Monatsschrift für Kinderheilkunde. M. 30 marks. Berlin.
Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift. W. 32 marks. Munich.
Nebraska State Medical Journal. M. $2.00. 468 Brandeis Bldg., Omaha.
Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde. W. 10.50 florins. Amsterdam.
New Mexico Medical Journal. M. $2. P. O. 23, Las Cruces, N. M.
New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. M. $2. 1551 Canal St., New Orleans.
New York Medical Journal. W. $5. A. R. Elliott Publishing Co., 66 W. Broadway, New York.
New York State Journal of Medicine. M. $1. 17 W. 43d St., New York.
Norsk Magazin for Lægevidenskaben. M. $5. Christiania.
Northwest Medicine. M. $2. Cobb Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
*Nourrisson. Bi-m. 14 francs. Paris.
Ohio State Medical Journal. M. $2. Physician's Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.
Ophthalmic Record. M. $4. 7 W. Madison St., Chicago.
Ophthalmology. Q. $5. 708 Cobb Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Paris médical. W. 16 francs.
Pediatria. M. 20 lire. Naples.
Pennsylvania Medical Journal. M. $2. Athens, Pa.
Policlinico. W. 32 lire. Rome.
Practitioner. M. $6.50. London.
Prensa medica Argentina. Semi-m. 25 francs. Buenos Aires.
Presse médicale. Semi-w. 15 francs. Paris.
Praktitcheskiy Vrach. W. 7 rubles. Petrograd.
Progrès médical. W. 12 francs. Paris.
Psychiatric Bulletin. Q. $2. New York State Hospital Commission. Albany.
Public Health Journal. M. $2. York Publishing Co., Lumsden Bldg., Toronto.
Quarterly Journal of Medicine. $6.50. London.
Revista de la Asociacion Medica Argentina. M. Buenos Aires.
Revue de Chirurgie. M. 33 francs. Paris.
Revue médicale de la Suisse romande. M. 14 francs. Geneva.
Rhode Island Medical Journal. M. $2. Providence.
*Riforma medica. W. 35.50 lire. Naples.
Rivista critica di Clinica Medica. W. 16 lire. Florence.
Russkiy Vrach. W. 13 rubles. Petrograd.
Sei-I-Kwai. M. $2. Tokio.
*Semana médica. W. $5. Buenos Aires.
Siglo Medico. W. 20 pesetas. Madrid.
Southern Medical Journal. M. $3. 807 Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Southwest Journal of Medicine and Surgery. M. $1. El Reno, Okla.
Southwestern Medicine. M. $2. El Paso, Texas.
Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics with International Abstract of Surgery. M. $10. Surgical Publishing Co., 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.
Svenska Läkaresällskapets Handlingar. Q. 7.50 kronor. Stockholm.
Texas State Journal of Medicine. M. $1.50. Western National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.
Therapeutische Monatshefte. M. 12 marks. Berlin.
Ugeskrift for Læger. W. 20 kronen. Copenhagen.
United States Naval Medical Bulletin. Q. $1. Washington, D. C.
Upsala Läkareförenings Förhandlingar. Irregular. 10 kronen.
Vermont Medicine. M. $1. Rutland, Vt.
Washington Medical Annals. Bi-m. $1. 2114 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
West Virginia Medical Journal. M. $1.50. Huntington, W. Va.
Wiener klinische Wochenschrift. W. 24 marks. Vienna.
Wisconsin Medical Journal. M. $2. Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee.
Zeitschrift für Tuberkulose. Irregular. 22.40 marks. Berlin.

W.—Weekly; M.—Monthly; Semi-m.—Semi-monthly; Bi-m.—Bi-monthly; Q.—Quarterly. *Cannot be loaned.

V. 19

SUBJECT INDEX

This is an index to all the reading matter in THE JOURNAL. In the Current Medical Literature Department only the articles which have been abstracted are indexed.

The letters used to explain in which department the matter indexed appears are as follows: "E," Editorial; "C," Correspondence; "T," Therapeutics; "Ml," Medicolegal; "P," Propaganda for Reform; "ME," Medical Economics; "ab," abstract; the star (*) indicates an "Original Article" in THE JOURNAL.

This is a subject index and one should, therefore, look for the subject word, with the following exceptions: "Book Notices," "Deaths" and "Society Proceedings" are indexed under these titles at the end of the letters "B," "D" and "S." Matter pertaining to the Association is indexed under "American Medical Association."

The name of the author follows the subject entry in brackets. The figures in parentheses refer to the paragraph in the Current Medical Literature Department, the number following to the page in THE JOURNAL.

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SOCIETIES

A.—Association.
Acad.—Academy.
Am.—American.
Coll.—College.
Conf.—Conference.
Cong.—Congress.
Conv.—Convention.
Dist.—District.
Hosp.—Hospital.
Internat.—International.
M.—Medical or Medicine.
Nat.—National.
Phar.—Pharmaceutical.
Phys.—Physician.
Ry.—Railway.
S.—Society.
Surg.—Surgical, Surgeon or Surgery.

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